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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	7961	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	8394	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	8394	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	8384	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	8384	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7858	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	8384		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7548	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8384	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	6,986	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,976	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	16th Jan. 1908

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LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D. & Co*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 31st Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Possbunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KAISAR," 1,300 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bander Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Dushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Dushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Alwas and Bagdad.

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26th October, 1907.

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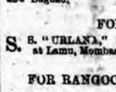

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Feb „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticso	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7585	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	408	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	638	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 751, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	11 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi	..	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec, 1908,
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	30 Nov	..	15 Dec.
	City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	..	15 April.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS' OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE GREAT MOTOR EVENT OF THE YEAR.

COMPETITION
FOR TOURING CARS,
OVER A DISTANCE OF
600 MILES,
With a Special
HILL CLIMBING TEST,
TO BE HELD ON
DECEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1907.
FROM
BOMBAY TO POONA,
POONA TO KOLHAPUR,
KOLHAPUR TO MAHABLESHWAR,
MAHABLESHWAR TO BOMBAY.

FIVE CHALLENGE CUPS
OFFERED FOR

Class No. 1—Cars selling below Rs. 3,500. Entrance Fee Rs. 60.
Class No. 2—Cars selling below Rs. 5,000. Entrance Fee Rs. 80.
Class No. 3—Cars selling below Rs. 7,000. Entrance Fee Rs. 100.
Class No. 4—Cars selling below Rs. 8,500. Entrance Fee Rs. 120.
Class No. 5—Cars selling above Rs. 8,500. Entrance Fee Rs. 150.

INTENDING COMPETITORS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR ENTRIES EARLY.

For Programme of RULES, CONDITIONS of COMPETITION, MAP of ROUTE, etc., etc., Apply to—

N. M. MARSHALL,
JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MACEDONIA" from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 12th November, 1907, by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine for the PURCHASE of THREE GOVERNMENT TORPEDO BOATS from which all Armament and Torpedo fittings have been removed, but otherwise in running order.

DIMENSIONS OF EACH.

Length.	Breadth.	Gross Tonnage.
ft. ins.	ft. ins.	
130 10	14 6	91

Engines are triple expansion 15" 24" 28" / 16" and have indicated about 1,100 H. P.

The Boilers, White Fosters water tube, were new in 1903 and have scarcely been used since; they have a working pressure of 180 lbs.

2. Purchaser must remove the boats from the Government Dockyard within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk.

3. Dismantling, which however is not compulsory, will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

4. Twenty five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender: balance before Vessel is removed from Dockyard.

5. Application to view the Vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

6. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FOR SALE.

ONE PRESSING FACTORY with BUILDING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES complete, Half Press and Finisher by Duncan Stewart & Co., and one GINNING FACTORY complete with 32 Single Roller Platt's Gins, both situated in separate compound on Freehold Land at Nandura in Berars, District Buldana. For further particulars apply to R. D. SETNA, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, at his Office in the High Court.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 60,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th April and to be completed by 30th June 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales: Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian Do.
Queensland Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on Monday the 6th January 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

ORIENTAL.

	Rs. a.
Behind the Bungalow. By Eva. Illustrated by F. C. Macrae	4 8
Indiscreet Letters From Peking, being the notes of an eye-witness which set forth in some detail, from day to day, the real story of the Siege and Sack of a distressed capital in 1900—the year of great Tribulation. Edited by B. L. Putnam Weale	5 0
History of India. From the Earliest Times to the End of the Nineteenth Century. For the use of Students and Colleges. By H. G. Keene, C.I.E., two volumes	10 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Construction, Theory and Practice. A Text-Book for the use of Students in Colleges and Technical Schools. By Walter Loring Webb, C. E.	8 6
Hints on Sport, also a Few Practical Suggestions on Polo and Gymkhanas. By Major H. P. Young Author of "Hints on Horses"	0 12
The Substance of Faith Allied with Science. A Catechism for Parents and Teachers. By Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., Principal of the University of Birmingham	1 12
A Text-Book of Mental and Sick Nursing, adapted for Medical Officers and Nurses in Private and Public Asylums. By Robert Jones, M. D., B. S., etc. With an Introduction by Sir William J. Collins, M.D., M.S., etc., etc.	3 1
Worry: The Disease of the Age. By C. W. Saleeby, M. D., F. R. S., (Edin.)	4 8
John Bull's Army from Within. Facts, Figures, and a Human Document from one who has been "Through the Mill." By Robert Edmondson, Ex-Sergeant, 21st Hussars (now 21st Lancers), and Ex-Squadron Sergeant Major, 35th Imperial Yeomanry. With an Introduction by Arnold White	1 12
A Treatise on Manures or the Philosphy of Manuring. A Practical Handbook for the Agriculturist, Manufacturer, and Student. By A. S. Griffiths, Ph. D.	5 10
Practical Clairvoyance and Telepathy. A course of 13 Practical Chapters. By O. Hashnu Hara	2 3
How to Estimate, being the Analysis of Builders' Prices. Giving full details of estimating for Builders and containing thousands of prices and much useful memoranda. By John T. Rea, with forty four illustrations	6 0
Beautiful Gardens. How to make and maintain them. Modern artistic flower gardening, with plans, designs and photographic illustrations and coloured plates, selection of beautiful flowers given, with particulars of how to grow them. By Walter P. Wright	5 4
Soldiers of Fortunes in Camp and Court. By Alexander Innes Shand	9 3

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CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
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Best Quality, Style and Finish.
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LATEST SUCCESS.
THE NEW REGISTERED INDEX GUIDE
CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

THIS THERMOMETER has been designed to facilitate the reading of the fever temperature recorded. Index Guides consist of two black triangular marks engraved on the thermometers. By keeping both marks in full view the mercury index will at once be seen passing between the two guides. Thus the great difficulty hitherto experienced in reading the temperature of fever has been overcome.

ORDINARY:	1/2	1	and	2min.
Rs.	3	2-12	„	2-8
MAGNIFYING:	4	3-8	„	3

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F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away, by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World, No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDEN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY,
FROM 26TH OCTOBER.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.
Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	Rs.	2 0
First Class Chairs	„	1 0
Second „	„	0 8
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Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.
OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

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POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

SAVE
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BUY EVERY ARTICLE FROM
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
Where the Fresh Stock is SOLD at the
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A grand display of brand New Goods for LADIES, expressly ordered for this Season.

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PROVISION 25 o/o Cheaper than Market Rates.
Book your Orders at once.
A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Beaniken Hose, Socks, Garments (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
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BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Pombay
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MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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A MANUAL OF VENEREAL DISEASES. By the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps	4 6
THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Being the lane lectures delivered at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, in August, 1906, and revised for publication. By John C. McVail, M. D.	7 7

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the same of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newman Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and held or lodged for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 (India) or Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new Imported Carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways, abstract of Rules and regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 88 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc., containing all the Information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 18-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Single Subscription 81-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be named to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for Auction Room Business, Salary Rupees 80. Parsi preferred. Apply personally.—CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

WANTED by a firm of Manchester shippers a thoroughly experienced and capable CLERK; must be a fluent correspondent and good writer. One with knowledge of Manchester goods essential. Salary Rs. 150 to start. Responsible and permanent position. Box No. 1374, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OOTACAMUND.

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"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Few pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, suitable for home presents, such as lady's writing table, teapoys, carved chairs, flower-stands.

Teak and blackwood furniture such as almirahs, sideboard, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, sofas, easy-chairs, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, incubator, ebonized cottage piano by Rose, typewriter, 1 case, 18 table and 3 brackets, Kitson K. O. incandescent lamps, each 1,000 candle power and 4 Kitson oil tanks.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished Office shigram.
1 glass printed double-seated brougham.

The property of a gentleman: 1 English built dog-cart, butterfly springs, rubber-tyred and apron with hood perfect balance by Morgan and Co., London.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 8 cases Looms, Cotton Crapes and Pieces, Cotton toys, Compasses, Glassware, etc.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

By order and account of the concerned.

Per S. S. "Mazagon."

M. T. = A, 14-15—2 cases, 3 sets Looms.
„ H. A. 16—1 case cotton crapes and prickly heat powders, &c.
T. H. K. = 1—1 case cups glassware &c.
„ = 2—1 case cotton crapes and pieces.
„ = 3—1 case cotton crapes and pieces.
„ = 4—1 case crapes glassware &c.
„ = 5—1 case cotton toys, compasses, peppermint, &c.

N. B.—The piece-goods will be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared within 2 days after the sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Northcote House, opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothespress, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Dr. Scroggie.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Breslaur, and Deoji Canji, plated centre pieces by Reid and Barton, engravings, handsome free work partition, screws, glassdoor book cases, windproof lamps, 21 volumes International Library of famous literature, English carpets, cottage piano by Rose & Co. in good order, rich glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, the property of E. Bollam, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of new Teakwood and Blackwood and Mahogonized Household Furniture, etc.

On THURSDAY the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following valuable furniture such as sliding dining table for 20 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, marble-topped octagon and round table and teapoys, silk tapestry and velvet-lined suite of sofas and chairs, mirrored cabinets and chiffoniers, lady's writing table, writing and office tables, revolving top office table and office chairs, book cases, easychairs, hatstand, mahoganized single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.
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THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.
CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.
IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,
Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the "Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.
AND IS ENTITLED
SCARLET TOWN.
COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ:
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW
NOW APPEARING
TUESDAYS
AND
THURSDAYS.

ARE YOU READY
For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

ADDRESS:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 25.*] [BOMBAY, *October 26.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	64 7/16		1/16
* Bar Silver in London ...	28 1/4		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' bence	28 1/2		1/8
Do. in New York ...	61		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50 3/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	nominal		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2	since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 5/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3/4	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 5/8	3/8	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £75,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3¾d unchgd.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
* Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	... ...	£ 50,000
Gold ,, ,,	... ...	£ 50,000
Silver to Hongkong	... ...	£ 30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Feverish.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	...7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	34,000
Mid-Americans	...6·19 +05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·75	5·68	5·63	5·61
—04	—05	—05	—05
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·60	5·59	5·59	5·58	5·57
—05	—06	—06	—06	—06

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	50,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	84,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000 ,,
Do. to Continent... ...	12,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·75 —15	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·43 —02	Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bearish Ginners Figures.
Do. do. of Mar. 10·24 —05	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 —1/8	
Futures—Month of December ...	10·25 —02
Do. do. January ...	10·24 —03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.	
	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ...	313,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	52,000
Do. do. to France and Great Britain ...	86,000
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	711,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	...mutilated.

GINNERS' REPORT.
Washington, Oct. 25.
The U. S. census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present Seasons crop upto 18th instant as 4,089,000 commercial Bales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/64d. Sellers. Months—Oct.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C I F.—4 7/64d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—4 3/64d. Sellers. Months—Oct.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/64d. Sellers. Months—Oct.-Dec.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—42 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—41 1/2 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85/0 ex-ship 58 —Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 0 3/4d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 2¼d Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£74
Yellow Metal	... ...	£6½

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C I F Liverpool. £ 0 13 3

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & Z F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 18 9

Freight—
Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal, 11s. 6d. Dom.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 76,800	London	Macedonia	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns...	33,000			
323 Bars Silver...	6,90,480			
447 Bars Silver	9,99,760	do	do	Mercantile Bank
399 Bars Silver	8,25,762	do	do	Yokohama Bank
297 Bars Silver	6,88,064	do	do	National Bank
126 Bars Silver	2,71,703	do	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Sovs	15,000	do	do	Mercantile Bank
265 Bars Silver	5,55,653	do	do	Bank of Bombay
129 Bars Silver	2,74,445	do	do	Comptoir National
1 Parcel Silver...	74	do	Persia	Hongkong Bank
645 Bars Silver	.....	do	Macedonia	Supdt V & P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [26TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Market remains easy. Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
Being mail day there has not been much doing in this market to-day, but rates keep very steady for both ready and forward delivery. The opening quotations were 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. and 1-4 for Demand Bank Bills at which there was nothing done. Better terms were offered for next week. The credit rate was unchanged at 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 months' sight which was available for two mails. Bills were scarce. Ear Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	152 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	203 1/2

Government Paper :—
There was a moderate business passing in the market to-day. At opening there were buyers for the first settlement at 96 15/16 and later on at 97. This latter quotation however did not hold, the market closing with small sellers at the opening rate. The second settlement opened at 96 3/4 with small sellers and closing at 96 5/8 buyers.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96-15
1st Settlement	,, 96-15
2nd Settlement	,, 96-10

Bullion :—
On Friday Bar silver in London closed 1/8 lower at 28 1/4 ready and 28 1/2 for two months' delivery forward. New York was 3/8 lower at 61. Our local market opened weak at 71 1/2 ex-duty and closed with sellers at 71 1/8. Forward rates also were weak, and closed as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	71	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	71	2	0
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	71	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The figures in the Third Ginners' report, received here this morning, compare as under with those of the previous five years of the same date, viz :—

Year.	Bales Ginned to 18th October.	Crop Bales	Remarks.
1907	4,407,000	.....	Late Crop.
1906	4,910,000	13,511,000	Rather early.*
1905	4,940,000	11,346,000	Average.
1904	6,417,000	13,566,000	Early.
1903	3,706,000	10,011,000	Late.
1902	5,683,000	10,728,000	Very early

* Ginning delayed by the great storm and rains.

COMPARISON THIS AND LAST YEAR.

	1906	1907
Bales Ginned as above ...	4,910,000	4,407,000
Receipts at U. S. Ports to 25th October	2,110,000	1,545,000
Balance ...	2,800,000	2,862,000

From this balance the Southern Mills take their supplies; a portion goes overland to the Northern Mills, and the remainder goes forward to the Ports.
The local market opened steady and has improved during the day. Exporters have not shown much disposition to follow the rise, and ond only a small business is reported. Good Broach was done during the afternoon at Rs. 267, and fine M. G. Bengals, January at Rs. 203. The market closes steady as under.
In spot cotton new M. G. Bengals are in demand, but in Old crop there was not much doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach.....	275 /6	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	267	,,
Fine ,, Nagpur Kampti...	235/6	January 07
,, ,, Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	229/30	,,
,, ,, Khangaum-Akola	221/22	,,
,, ,, Amrsoti	220/21	,,
,, ,, Muttia	206/7	,,
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	212	,,
,, ,, Bengala ...	203/4	,,
F. G. H. G. ,, ...	192	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	11,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·71	5·68	5·65	5·63	5·62
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.		J.-J.
5·61	5·61	5·61		5·59
+02	+02	+03		+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
December	,, 8 12 6 R. T.
New Crop, April-May...	,, 8 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady at the following rates, viz.

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 9 14 0 to Rs. 9 15 0
Yellow Guzerat	,, 10 12 0
New Brown Delhi, April-May	,, 9 9 6

Gingellyseed :—
The market is very firm and there are few sellers even at the prices quoted, which are more or less nominal.

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs. 61 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
,, ,, 75 p. c ...	,, 60 0 0 ,,
Black Kutni	,, 51 8 0 ,,

Poppyseed :—

	Rs. 12 6 0
Tone—Firm, little doing.	

Castorseed :—

	Rs. 39 8 0
Tone—Steady.	

cottonseed :—

	Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Steady.	

Mowraseed :—

	Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm:	

GROUNDNUTS :—

	Rs. 47 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Steady.	

Wheat :—
New White Delhi, April-May. Rs. 6 0 0
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1382 1/8
India	62 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	49 1/4

Mills :—

David	376 1/4
Maneckji Petit	3,090

Presses :—

New Mofussil	625

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill	1,015

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cottun	2,095	bales.
Wheat	3,636	cwts
Linseed	2,097	,,
Rapeseed	488	,,
Gingellyseed	6,637	,,
Poppyseed	85	,,
Groundnuts	160	,,
Castorseed	8,063	,,
Rice	3,140	,,
Myrabollams	729	,,
Cottonseed	1,277	,,
Mowrasseed	3,239	,,
Gram	244	,,
Joowar	5,223	,,
Maize	172	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 26.*] [BOMBAY, *October 27.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 3/4		5/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		1/2
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	64 7/16	un	chgd
* Bar Silver in London ...	28		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	28 1/4		1/4
Do. in New York ...	60 1/4		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52 1/2	01 1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	nominal		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 7/8	1/4	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5	1/4	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/2	1/4	
nterest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 3/4	1/8	

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England, for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
* Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	... 12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 6·03 —16
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...10 3/16 unegd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-De...	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·71	5·64	5·61	5·60
—04	—02	—02	—01
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·59	5·59	5·59	5·58
—01	unchgd.	—01	unchgd.
	June-July.		
	5·58		
	+01		

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	... 44,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 71,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 34,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 1,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·75 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·31—12	Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Futures—Month of March, 10·17—07	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 11/16 —1/16.	
Futures—Month of Dec 10·12 —13.	
Do do Jan. 10·10 —14.	
Closing Tone of Futures—Easy.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	21,000 bales
,, Total *Visible Supply* ...	2,630,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, East Indian	210,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	2,270.000 ,,
Correction from Washington (Ginned)	4,407,000 ,,
Cotton at Interrior Ports ...	324,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	49,000 bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	2,000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	79,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	6,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	90,000 ,,
,,	Stock	558,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	600 ,,
,,	Sold on Speculation	...
,,	Sold for Exportation	...
,,	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	600 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	1,000 ,,
,,	Stocks	26,000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	190,000 ,,
,,	Indian	6,000 ,,

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi—41 3/4—Oct.-Nov.—London—Done.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi—41 1/4—Oct.-Nov.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 2¼d, Sellers,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22nd Oct, 1907, as compared with the statement of 11th Oct, 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 11, Rs. a. p.	Oct. 22, Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,55,00,000 0 0	1,55,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,71,36,804 5 4	1,87,62,908 3 9
Other Deposits, &c.....	14,99,33,948 14 7	13,17,87,870 5 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,64,565 4 2	7,66,875 12 10
Sundrie	15,06,560 6 4	15,17,233 2 0
Rs.	20,38,59,878 14 5	20,28,84,777 8 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	2,57,99,696 0 0	2,66,70,884 0 0
Other authorised Investments	35,97,223 9 0	36,10,082 15 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities.....	4,08,09,322 14 10	4,13,80,928 6 4
Accounts of Credit on do.	3,43,53,356 7 2	3,57,94,436 4 6
Bills discounted &c	3,61,54,425 0 10	3,85,29,349 1 0
Balances with other Banks..	11,39,833 7 10	12,52,679 4 2
Bullion	...	...
Dead Stock	16,89,168 10 1	16,89,897 13 11
Stamps	15,918 5 11	15,426 9 0
Sundries	1,78,499 13 5	1,67,679 7 3
	14,37,67,444 5 1	14,91,11,373 13 2
Cash &c., at Head Office ..	6,00,92,434 9 4	5,91,73,404 11 0
Do. at Branches ..		
Rs..	20,38,59,878 14 5	20,28,84,777 8 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	12,13,820	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	4,14,874	Do.
Other Deposits	26,83,922	Do.
Post Bills	1,02,110	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,84,017	Increase
Loans	5,71,606	Do.
Accounts of Credit	14,11,080	Do.
Mercantile Bills	23,74,924	Do.
Cash at Head Office.....	28,68,324	Do.
Do. at Branches.....	44,67,295	Decrease

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th Oct. 1907.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 19th Oct. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 18,491,246
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 20th Oct. 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 7,608,754

THE Washington correspondent of the "New York Sun" reiterates his belief that the report that Germany intends sending a powerful fleet to America emanated from high quarters, and was intended to give notice to Japan and some European countries that in the event of friction developing, the American Government has Germany's support.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,095
Bangalore Bank...	...	120
Commercial Bank	...	17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk...	...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	515
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)...		153
Coral (31st Dec)...		135
Jamalamudugu Press	...	350
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	...	2,800
Madura	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom.	200
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	Nom.
Burmah Oil Coy.	...6s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	... Sellers
Ditto ditto (1918)	900
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...*cum interest* £	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...17s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium	... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	... 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	... 95
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £106
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £99
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chronicum	... 90
New Mysore Manganese	...3 1/4s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	100
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent. *buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11¼
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)	84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750 ...	£101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	110
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	£119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	4s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9 1/4
Shimoga Manganese	7/16
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan. Redeemable 1920 ...	97¼
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid ...	22s.
Balaghat, fully paid	...9s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...16s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...16s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 9s.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	... 8s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	... 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	(*sellers*) 1s. 9d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...37s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 9d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5-7-6
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Nanjunged, fully paid	... Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 19s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 10s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid	... 1s.
Sangli (New), 18s. paid	... 3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 6s. 9d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, Oct. 28.
1 There will be Recruits Drill in the Town Hall compound to-morrow Tuesday evening the 29th instant from 6 p m.
2 All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday morning next, the 30th instant at 7-15 a.m. Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Oct. 28.
317 PROFICIENCY CLASS.
There will be a Lecture as the B V A. Club on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 p. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
318 TRUMPETERS PRACTICE.
There will be practice for Trumpeters on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6-45 p.m.
319 E B Co.
Parade on Wednesday the 27th inst, at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.
320 STRENGTH.
The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 1 Co No 2 Sub-division.
No 1121 Trumpeter R O Collyer.
321 STRENGTH.
The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 1 Co No 2 Sub-division.
No 681 Gr O S Rogers.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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Managing Director.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1907.

THE STRUGGLE FOR COLONIES.

NONE can doubt that the twentieth century is destined to be a period of sore labour for Governments and statesmen, for the problems of government thicken every day. The European Powers and America are threatened with the rise of Labour *vs.* Capital, and there is little doubt that within the next hundred years considerable modifications, possibly ushered in by bloodshed, will be made in the capitalistic system on which modern industrialism depends. The Socialists are girding up their loins for the fray in league with the Labour parties of to-day. Problems of fiscal policy, of education and of the constitution of the Legislature await the solution of present and future ministries in Great Britain, and it is doubtful whether the settlement of all these issues can be effected without convulsion. Abroad there are stiff problems of a many-headed type, as in India, confronting those nations with dominions beyond the seas. Finally, there are the tangled skeins of foreign policy which time and, possibly, war can alone unravel. It is being constantly dinned into our ears that this is a commercial age and that the future struggles of nations will be for trade. Far more of the wars of the past than is generally supposed have been waged from commercial motives, but there is little doubt that commerce and wealth will loom larger and larger before the vision of the "Foreign Minister" as time goes on. As the European nations assimilated the industrial system which England had first established they began to realise the need of new markets for their manufactured products and of fresh areas from which they could draw at their own pleasure and at small cost the raw products requisite for food and manufactures. Hence especially the struggle for Africa which took place within a quarter of a century ago. When Africa was virtually partitioned in the eighties, Great Britain, France and Germany obtained respectively the largest shares. Now one of the most disquieting features of the present political situation is the dissatisfaction of Germany with her share of colonies. The French and British slices of African territory have prospered amazingly, compared to the German portion, and, if German south-east and south-west Africa have not come up to expectations, Germany unfortunately possesses no other colonies of a size or character to compensate for this disappointment. Moreover her industrial prosperity is at present so great that her population is increasing at the rate of nearly a million a year and a suitable field is required for emigration. The Fatherland does not wish to lose any further citizens by their immigration to America and incorporation into the great Republic of the West, and the Kaiser, being a far-seeing man, long realised the necessity to Germany of some colony in a temperate zone. But England has almost a monopoly of such regions, and it therefore follows that at some date, whether near or remote, Germany will be involved in war with Great Britain for the acquisition of some of what the Germans will doubtless call her superfluous possessions.

It is probable that Germany will be driven to such a course of action some years hence as a very necessity of her existence as a Great Power None can blame her, just as none can blame Russia for desiring a Mediterranean port. If Germany is driven by the force of circumstances to acquire what we may call a colonial annexe with suitable climate, and if in the pursuit of this ambition she finds the Island power everywhere blocking her path, then it is unjust to describe her as essentially hostile to England by nature or to Englishmen by predilection. Germany is not necessarily hostile to England at the present time, nor do Germans all forget their Teutonic affinity with the Britisher. Still, most Germans know that a war with Britain is more likely than a war with any other first-class Power; they can penetrate the future enough to see that the realisation of their dreams of world-empire and sea-power is only possible if the British Colossus be overthrown. Long ago the Kaiser startled and flattered his people by saying "our future lies upon the water." A decade has passed since he urged that "Neptune's trident must be in Germany's fist", by these words evidently implying that Germany intended to make a bid for wresting the supremacy of the sea from its present holder. On previous occasions we have shown how and to what extent these threats are being made good, but so many persons are content with the catchword "that Germany's ever-increasing fleet is intended purely for the protection of German trade interests," that the true facts of the case will bear repetition time and time again. Now it is plain that Germany is not seriously in fear of invasion. She has a small and naturally protected coast line and a huge army. She would not have voted £200,000,000 by the great Naval Bill of 1900 for defence alone. Indeed it was then officially stated "that Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war against the mightiest naval power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that power," a statement which means in plain words that Germany's naval preparations are directed in the first place against Great Britain. Nor are the enormous naval preparations now being made required to protect Germany's shipping, which aggregates some three million tons per annum as against the fifteen million tons of British shipping.

It is not for this that Germany is pouring out gold like water to widen the Kiel Canal, or that the nation eagerly approves of the present shipbuilding programme, which provides for eighteen battleships of the "Dreadnought" class and six cruiser-battleships of the "Invincible" type of about 20,000 tons each. That Germany contemplates with equanimity the expenditure of some fifty millions on these twenty-four giant ships within the next few years proves both that she is enormously rich and that she is in earnest about ranking as a naval power far higher than her present needs require. Indeed, Germany is far stronger at sea than is generally known, and she is making it increasingly difficult for the British Admiralty to maintain the Two-Power standard. Moreover, her shipbuilding capacity is far greater than is assumed by most writers on the subject. Ignoring the Dreadnought, which was completed with unique speed at the sacrifice of other works then proceeding, we find from the most recent figures that Germany can now build as fast as any power. The false security of Cabinet Ministers nurtured on the contrary belief, which was true until quite recently, is capable of doing serious harm. Writers, who in newspapers and reviews, draw pleasant but wholly inaccurate pictures of the naval and shipbuilding supremacy of Great Britain—imagining this supremacy to be much greater than it actually is—are seriously endangering the future of John Bull and his Island. There is no need for scare, but there is good ground for fear and for the precautions which just fear should prompt. We intend no criticism of the Admiralty, which is in trustworthy hands, or of the present Liberal Government, which has risen to the occasion more willingly than was to be expected, though less thoroughly than could be desired. What is wanted is that there should be more of a national consciousness about these things. All citizens of the Empire worth their salt realise, of course, that the safety and integrity of the Empire depends almost entirely upon the navy, but there is too much haziness about foreign politics, too little capacity to see and face the tendencies of the future, which in the light of history should be plain enough. Every modern colonizing nation, England included, has become a colonial power by force, and Germany is plainly determined to follow suit Rightly or wrongly the Germans believe that German ambitions and British interests are incompatible; they hold that the British Empire is an obstruction to Germany's national progress. As these thoughts are being rapidly transformed into acts by the creation of a colossal navy, the moral is obvious. But there are still too many Britons of an insular temperament who have not ears to hear or hearts to understand.

THE AGE OF SENSATIONALISM.

THIS is the age of sensationalism. Our grand-parents were content with a view of the Chamber of Horrors once in a lifetime: to-day the public wants its Chamber of Horrors served up in the papers with its breakfast every morning. Its amusements, too, must appeal to their keenest sentiment and curiosity. All the old tricks have lost their salt, and the professor of legerdemain, the nigger minstrel, and the tight rope-walker have gone as completely as Mrs. Jarley's waxworks and the travelling peepshow. So insatiable is this craze for the curious that even genius must bow to its superior attractiveness. For instance, most people doubtless thought the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony blind to her own interests when she married the pianist Toosilli at the Strand Registry Office the other day. But apparently her ex-Royal Highness was not so blind to the interests of Signor Toosilli, for he was promptly offered £60,000 for a tour through America and Europe, and he wisely closed. The American public, who a month ago would not have gone across the street to hear Signor Toosilli, will now flock to see the man who has entranced the heart of a Royal Princess, and will doubtless think they have had their money's worth when they have seen him. As to his playing—well, that does not matter. Signor Toosilli may, in another way, effect a reform in the habits of musicians. He is the only *artiste*—we use the word in its strictly foreign significance—who has ever proposed to tour the States at a high figure who has worn his hair short. If Fifth Avenue will put up with its music from a pianist who is minus a touzelled frenzied thatch a foot long, it will mean that a radical change has come over the public of New York. Even Irving let his long hair grow another inch or too just before his autumn tours in America began. It is illustrative of the superficiality of the age that the concert-going public will not accept its music without hair. Even poor little Grieg, who died the other day, and who was deformed and dwarfish, and seldom seen outside his own home, grew a hideous covering of yellow tow-like hair. Doubtless he despised this sort of thing really, but a musician has to remember that while few of his admirers could ever hope to hear him play, all of them might hope to be able to clip his photograph from the papers. And if he had been photographed with short hair the public, which believes nothing nowadays, would not have accepted the picture for Grieg at all. They would have known it for a fraud. For precedent is strong amongst musical folk, and no world-famed pianist ever yet appeared with short hair. Yet here is a man, a real live Signor, about to tour America on a £60,000 contract with his hair as crisp as a convict's—or, at any rate, as short as a subaltern's. Shades of Bach and Beethoven! Sixty thousand pounds for a man with short hair! Why, Irving only netted £50,000, and that was his first tour of the States, when he was at the height of his power, and the Americans simply throwing themselves at his feet. It is an old saying that there is more got by scheming than hard work. We congratulate Signor Toosilli.

THE KOREAN FRONTIER.

Despite the recent demonstration of friendly relations between the Crown Princes of Japan and Korea, the latter country is not at the end of its troubles. Awkward situations have occurred and must continue to do so between Korea and China on the question of the frontier. The first situation of this nature has arisen at Chientao, a district which may aptly be described as consisting more of frontier difficulties than anything else. The delimitation has been discussed from time to time between Korea and China for the last hundred years and as soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Saito, with a force of gendarmes, had been sent by the Japanese Residency General, acting on the request of Koreans for protection from the Chientao brigands, the Chinese authorities in the district protested. The Viceroy of Manchuria addressed the Japanese Government on the subject, and there are indications that China intends to make a test case of the Chientao frontier. It is believed that this caused the cessation of the Chino-Japanese negotiations at Mukden on the Yalu Forestry Agreement. Chientao, or the Middle Island, a district measuring some three hundred miles in length by sixty at its greatest breadth, lies at the extreme north of Korea between the Hamgyong Province and Kirin. The debateable nature of the locality arises chiefly from the fact that it is bounded by two rivers of very similar names, the Tuman, and the Tiumen, which unite at the north-east corner of Chientao into one stream. As far back as 1712 Commissioners from China and Korea met upon the Sacred White Mountain, watershed of both the Tiumen and the Yalu rivers, and there set up a boundary stone with an inscription stating that the frontier line was defined by the Yalu and the Tiumen. Unfortunately they did not specify which of the two rivers that enclose Chientao was the Tiumen. Hence the two hundred years' controversy which it has needed the advent of a new Power to bring to a crisis. There would seem to be no reason, however, to fear that the crisis is likely to become of Western importance. Japan is too anxious to retain her friendships in Europe to risk causing displeasure by provoking trouble in China, and the Japanese explanation that Colonel Saito's presence in Chientao is simply to protect the interests of Korean subjects can quite well be accepted. A simple solution of the frontier question has at last been suggested and it is, perhaps, because it is so obvious that it has been so long in coming. Chientao is a district which appears to lend itself to easy compromise. It is divided by a range of hills almost equidistant along its whole length from the two disputed rivers, and forming a natural continuation of the Yalu River frontier. There seems no reason why the boundary stone upon the White Mountain should not be reduplicated along the mountains eastward. For it is to the equal advantage of China and Japan, that Chientao should not remain debateable ground.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

AFTER four years' consideration a final decision has at last been arrived at with reference to the future management of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute. We are not in possession of the full details, but we understand that the administration of the Imperial Institute has been transferred to the Colonial Office; that the Indian Section is also handed over and that the Indian Committee ceased to exist on the 30th of September. Under a special Act of Parliament the management of the Institute was assumed by the Board of Trade five years ago, and it will be interesting to see what the future position of that Department will be. Apparently there is to be a sort of dual control. However, India, which has done so much for the Imperial Institute, is, as we understand the new arrangements, practically reduced to the level of the Crown Colonies. At present there is over the Director of the Institute a Managing Committee consisting of Sir Cecil Clemente Smith, a retired Colonial Governor, and Sir Alfred Bateman, late of the Board of Trade. It is understood that there will be a third member of the Committee to look after Indian interests, and the name of a member of the Secretary of State's Council is mentioned as likely to be appointed to the post. The Managing Committee is not, as might be supposed, an honorary body, but each of its members receives £250 a year; at all events that is what we hear. The Committee which has been disestablished consisted of Sir Owen Tudor Burne (Chairman), Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir C. J. Lyall, Mr. C. H. Moore, and Sir David Barr; and Mr. G. W. Vidal, Sir E. C. Buck, Mr. W. Coldstream and Major-General J. Waterhouse as Honorary Members.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Staff arrived by motor at Mahableshwar at noon on Saturday.

THE latest letters from Afghanistan state that the Amir was still at Mazar-i-Sharif on the 9th instant, in good health.

THE Florio and Rubattino s. s. "Levanzo," from Hongkong, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th inst.

THE first batch of Simla office people arrived in Calcutta on Thursday morning. They comprised the bulk of the Home Department men and their families.

MR. M. CLEMENTSON has been selected out of over 200 applicants to fill the post of Inspector of Fisheries on the Nilgiris. One of the conditions of the appointment is that he should not fish or shoot himself.

THE statement, which has found publication, to the effect that Mr. Bradley Birt has been placed upon special duty upon the Tibet Frontier is erroneous. No operations of any kind are contemplated in that region.

MEASURES are likely to be taken during the coming cold season for the restoration of the boundary pillars along the Bhutan-India frontier, many of which have fallen into disrepair in the forty-one years which have elapsed since they were set up.

A BARISAL telegram to the *Bengalee* says that the Magistrate has called on some Government servants to explain why they should not be punished for violating rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, in having taken part in the Partition celebration by tying the "Rakhi" thread and fasting.

A NEW use has been found for the Post Office telegraph messenger. A lady from South Africa on a visit to London wished for some one to direct her to the shops and at the same time to look after her two little children. She went to a post office, explained the situation, and was allowed to engage the services of a messenger. The boy showed her the way about, and waited outside the shops with the children while the lady made her purchases inside.

THE marriage took in Peking recently of Baron Vitale, Interpreter of the Italian Legation, to a young Chinese lady. The wedding was celebrated. "L'Echo de Tientsin" states, at the Peitang Cathedral by Monsignor Jarline, and was largely attended. M. Borghese, the Italian Minister, gave a dinner in honour of the newly married pair. Baron Vitale and his bride left immediately for Italy.

THE practical joker is at large at Redhill. In a local paper appeared an advertisement for 1000 cats, wanted by a Colonial firm to blot out a plague of mice, and £1 was offered for each cat in sound health, presented to the firm's representative at the S.E. and C. Railway Goods Department, Redhill, between 2-30 and 3-30 p.m. In answer to this, scores of people went to the station with cats of all descriptions—hundreds of them. The owners waited for hours but no one appeared to buy their pets, and at last they returned home, many of them leaving their cats behind.

THERE are two Frenchmen, brothers, who have done more for international peace than any man alive except His Majesty the King Edward VII, says the "St. James's Gazette." They are the brothers Cambon, Jules and Paul, the Siamese twins of diplomacy, as the Parisians call them. It was immediately after the war of 1870 that Paul Cambon the elder of the brothers, entered the diplomatic service. In 1866 the French Republic sent M. Paul Cambon to Madrid as its Ambassador. In 1897 the Government of France judged, and judged wisely, that M. Jules Cambon, like his brother Paul, could render yeoman service at an embassy. He was sent to Washington, and for the last ten years the two brothers have been Ambassadors of France.

THE danger existing in the present system of "line clears" for single line working on railways, even where automatic voucher instruments are in use, was well exemplified, says *Railways*, on a North Indian Railway the other day when a Jemadar handed "line clear" to the wrong train of two standing in the station. As a consequence, the train proceeded into a section already occupied, and the inevitable smash secured. The voucher should have gone to the train proceeding in the other direction, where the section was clear, but as there was practically no difference between the "line clears," neither the Jemadar nor the driver detected the error. There are automatic devices for preventing such mistakes, but as yet they have not been taken up. No doubt the necessity will force itself on the Railways in time.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

WRESTLING.

The League Fray.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

ATHLETICS.

The business transacted and announcements made at the recent meeting of the General Committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association make interesting reading. For some considerable time Mr. J. E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, has been anxious to bring the rules of athletics on both sides of the Atlantic into accord. The English body has now altered the shot putting and hammer throwing rules, so that they are the same as in America, and this will certainly simplify matters when International Games are held. In future the shot will be put from a 7ft. circle, instead of square, and the circle for hammer throwing has been reduced to 7ft. The most important alteration, however, is in regard to the hammer and handle, which may be of any material and shape, so long as it is not over 4ft. long and weighs 16lbs.

A CHANCE FOR BRITAIN.

The amended programme for the Olympic Games is satisfactory, as besides a Marathon race, it will include a three miles team race, a one mile relay race and a 440 yards hurdle race. The team race ought to be a gift for the British team, when we have such famous three-milers as Duncan of Kendal, J. E. Deakin of London, A. Underwood of Birmingham, A. J. Robertson of Peterboro' and W. Coles of Thrapston—all of whom can well beat 14 mins. 50 secs. for the distance. That a relay race will be decided is very satisfactory, as this form of racing is now particularly popular with the public. It ought to prove one of the most exciting events at the Games, and with J. W. Morton and J. P. George to run the furlongs, W. Hallswell for the quarter, and either A. Astley or J. Fairbairn-Crawford for the "half," the Americans will have to be very hot indeed to beat John Bull and Co.

CYCLING.

L. Darragon, the world's 100 kilometres champion, was not long in getting his revenge for the recent victory of A. E. Wills over him. They, with Simar and McLean, met again last Sunday at Paris in a one hour paced race, and this time Darragon won with 75 kilometres—about 46 miles 1,065 yards,—Wills being last with 69 kilometres. In justice to the Englishman, however, it should be pointed out that when he beat Darragon, the race was held on the fine Parc des Princes track (outdoors), while last Sunday's event was decided on the winter track indoors, which, of course, is greatly in favour of riders who are used to it.

A week ago the wonderful even performances of G. Flint (professional) and V. L. Johnson (amateur) in their successful attacks on the one mile unpaced cycle record was commented on. Since then Flint has had another "go," this time his objective being H. B. Howard's three-quarter mile figures from a standing start. He passed the "quarter" mark in 30 3-5 secs., the half in 60 secs. and the three-quarters in 1 min. 31 4-5 secs., or two-fifths of a second better than Howard's best. While, however, Flint's time is a British professional best, it does not equal Johnson's amateur figures, which are 1 min. 31 1-5 secs. for three-quarters, and then went on to the "mile" mark in 2 mins. 3 2-5 secs.

WRESTLING.

The long suffering public has had a lot to put up with from Continental wrestlers in the past, but thanks to the enterprise of a journalist on one of the non-sporting papers, the talkers have been fairly cornered. Their past methods have been to issue counter-challenges and put up a deposit with rival sporting papers, but showing no disposition to cover each other's money. The object, of course, was to play one paper off against the other and so get plenty of advertisement. The public were sick of this, and are delighted to see matters come to a head, as they can now see who's who. The representatives of Paboubny, Zbysco and Rogers met on Wednesday and, after more talk, agreed to put up £200 aside for a tournament, the winner to take all after expenses are defrayed. All being well, the first pair will meet on November 13th, the final being decided on the 16th. The winner will then be in a position to demand a match with Hackenschmidt, and the Russian will lose his hold on the public if he declines. It was hoped J. Koch and some of A. Pieries' champions would join in the tournament, but the former has decided to return to Germany, though his English backer was prepared to put up the money. That Rogers is joining in, gives particular satisfaction, as he is English born, though now known as the American Apollo. He will be the biggest man of the three, as he weighs close on 280lbs, yet he his very active. Wrestling in not his only forte and he would not object to a bout with the gloves, with Moir as his rival.

BOXING.

The opening of the season at the National Sporting Club is always welcome, and though Manager Bettinson had no International bouts to put before the members on Monday, the attendance was entirely satisfactory. The supporters of the "noble art" always look forward to the reunion on the first night, and old battles are talked over and the future discussed with gusto. To say that everyone was delighted to hear that Gunner Moir and Tommy Burns will meet at the Club shortly, is putting it mildly. It is a long time since a match of such importance was scheduled, and "Peggy" Bettinson is to be congratulated on b inging this about. There is no unnecessary fuss and talk about this old-time amateur champion boxer and swimmer, and one hears little about projected matches until articles are signed. How Moir triumphed over "Tiger" Smith in short order will be fresh in the minds of all, and he will now be called on to face the recognised heavyweight champion of America, not counting Jeffries, who appears to have retired from the game. That Burns is a wonder, he showed by his victory over O'Brien the hero of many battles in England, and later by stopping Squires of Australia in quick time. The Canadian is smaller than Moir and is built on very stocky lines, but that he can hit very hard and stand a lot of punishment, he has thoroughly demonstrated.

BILLIARDS.

While everyone had to admire the play of Fred Weiss in his arc-oval table match against John Roberts almost everyone was sorry to see the latter beaten, the Australian leading by 14,000 to 12,534 by the veteran. Weiss and W. J. Peel are now the only living men who have beaten Roberts level, but in neither case was this at orthodox billiards. When Peel won, the men placed the balls where they liked after each break, play being four hours daily with the spot stroke allowed. Here it may be pointed out that Jos. Bennett and W. Cook (three times) were the only players to beat Roberts in a championship match, as, when Frank Ives of America defeated him, the conditions were modified—larger balls and smaller pockets.

FOOTBALL.

The New Zealand Rugby men duly made their debut at Bramley (near Leeds) on Wednesday, and came out of the ordeal with flying colours, the final score being 25 points to 6 in their favour. It seems to be the general opinion that the New Zealander's display was not up to the standard of that shown by the first team of All Backs. Our present visitors, however, are naturally considerably "at sea," owing to the Northern Union Rules being new to them. That they will do better later on is certain and their English coach, J. H. Smith, says he is astonished by the brainy methods of the tourists and predicts they will greatly improve the game. The men are clever and well educated and all eager to learn the fine points of the (to them) new game, so we may look for interesting developments.

Turning to the Rugby Union game, Gloucester appears to have a fine fifteen, as Swansea discovered on visiting the West of England side. Cardiff was also in the neighbourhood and with better success, Bristol going under. Newport entertained Old Merchant Taylors and won easily, J. E. Raphael of the visitors being unfortunate enough to meet with an accident. The Old Merchant Taylor by-the-way is going in for a Parliamentary career, and, what is rather unusual in a sportsman, is allying himself with the party that includes so many anti-patriots.

To return to Saturday's games, Blackheath ran up a big score, 26 points to 0, at Mosely, and Plymouth had the satisfaction of beating Devonport Albion. Across the border the season opened in earnest, Glasgow Academicans making a good start by beating Watsonians—13 points to 5,—while Edinburgh Academicans and Edinburgh Institute beat Heriotonians and Glasgow High School respectively

ASSOCIATION.

Still another phase of the unfortunate split between the F. A. and the Amateur Association has been reached. The governing association has informed the Oxford University F. C. that it may not oppose teams belonging to both bodies. The F. A. has also formally proscribed the Amateur Football Association players and anyone opposing them will become suspended. This step will probably lead to Oxford and Cambridge going over to the new body. In the meantime, the Scottish F. A. has decided to support the F. A.; so the clubs belonging to the new body will not be able to get on any matches with League teams in the British Isles. As nine out of every ten amateurs are quite satisfied with the F. A., one cannot see that the new body will ever become a great power as its only supports will be the Varsities, public schools and a few of the clubs which aim at exclusiveness.

LEAGUE FRAY.

Both Manchester United and Sheffield Wednesday won their engagements on Saturday, beating Notts Forest (1-0) and Preston North End (1-0), the winners being at home; so there is no change in the position of leaders. One of the best performances of the day was accomplished by Liverpool beating Everton (4-2) on the latter's ground, and Middlesbrough and Newcastle United were other visiting teams that prevailed, Birmingham and Notts County being the victims, respectively. In the Second Division the most noteworthy match was that in which Bradford (at home) beat Leeds City, 5 goals to 0, while, in the Southern League Crystal Palace visited Tottenham Hotspur and won by 2 goals to 1. The victory of Airdrieonians (2-1) on visiting Glasgow Rangers caused the latter to lose an unbeaten record, and only St. Mirren now claims that honour among Scottish First League clubs. The latter's win on Saturday was over Queen's Park, and Celtic prevailed (2-1) on visiting Hibernians.

THE TURF.

Radium's journey to France for the Prix du Conseil Municipal was a fruitless one and Mr. L. de Rothschild's four-year-old could only finish a bad fourth. Against this, however, must be counted the fact that he got off last and McCall had to ride him hard to catch his field at the half journey. As a consequence, Radium had nothing left for a final effort, though he actually showed in front for a few strides. The journey cannot have improved his Cesarewitch prospects, yet even now he may win. Sunday's race went to M. H. Andre's five-year-old mare Luzerne, 8st 6lbs, but the finest performance was that of the second—Binion, a 3-year-old which carried 8st 5lbs, only 5lbs less than Radium. Writing of French matters the compiler of the Free Handicap places Maintenon (4 years) at the top, with 10st 3lbs, Punta Gorda (5 years), 9st 11lbs, Luzerne (5 years) 9st 10lbs, Querido (4 years) 9st 9lbs; Procopope (4 years) 9st 5lbs ranking next, with San's Souci II classed first of the 3-year-olds with 9st 3lbs—Mordant, 9st 11b, Roi Herode, 8st 11b, and Ouadi Halfa, 8st 11b, being others of that age.

PARS.

An offer of 21,000 guineas was recently made for Velocity and refused. Instead of Great Scot going to Ireland, as first intended, the famous horse will be quartered at the Cobham Stud and occupy the same box which once sheltered Blair Athol. One reason Steeplechasing is of so much greater importance in France than in England is owing to the better stakes and animals which run. One of the latest recruits is Monsieur Perichon, a high class performer on the flat. From New York comes news of an operation for the cure of roaring and about which further particulars would be interesting.

RACING.

Demure, second to The Page for the Newbury Autumn Cup, ran very well in the Nottingham Handicap Plate of one mile five furlongs and easily scored over some useful stayers. Though the last mile and a quarter occupied only 2 mins. 9 2-5 secs., Mr. Clark's filly pulled up fairly fresh and must have a big chance for the Cesarewitch. It may be added that F. Woolton rode Demure and the Australian jockey and his father have been lucky of late. The latter's Coffer-Dam won the Royal Borough Handicap at Windsor, his son of course riding, and at Nottingham he had the luck to acquire Lester Jim from Miss Woodland for 500 sovs. just before the colt won the Lenton Firs Plate. What is more, he got his money back in his first bet (£800 to £100); so it was a good deal. Another recent win, worthy of mention, was that of Succour in the Leicestershire October Handicap Plate, Col. Kincaid-Smith's 14-year-old carrying 9st 11lbs and beating eight rivals.

AT KEMPTON.

Many interesting events have been decided at Kempton Park since the inaugural meeting twenty-nine years ago, and the fixtures there rank among the most popular in the country To-day the Imperial Produce Plate of 3,000 sovs. for two-year-olds, six furlongs, was the attraction. Prospector (on the sick list) and Sir Archibald were the most prominent of the non-entrants, and White Eagle and Royal Realm were notable absentees. Lesbia started a hot favourite, but could only share the honours with Vamose, the pair running a dead heat. This looks as though the Duke of Westminster's colt has come on a lot, unless it be that Sir Daniel Cooper's filly was not quite at concert pitch to-day, but in any case it will lend further interest to the Middle Park Plate.

THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.

Departure for Europe.

THE subjects of His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsingji of Jamnagar, at present resident in Bombay, gathered in large numbers in the Passengers' Pavilion at Apollo Bunder about mid-day on Saturday, to wish the Maharaja "bon voyage," speedy restoration to health, and a safe return home. The notable feature of the assembly was the large number of flower-baskets which many had brought, while a number of men stood away from the crowd with huge bouquets of sweet-smelling flowers intended for presentation to the Maharaja. Prominent among those present were the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Childe, I. M. S., Kumar Shri Devising, brother of the Maharaja, Kumar Shri Hurbhamji, Kumar Shri Vijaisingji of Palitana, Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, Dewan of Jamnagar, Mr. Jayashanker Waghji, Private Secretary, Mr. Somchand K. Sha, Huzoor Secretary, Dr. Dadabhoy K. Rivetna, Chief Medical Officer, Khan Bahadur N. K. Callianiwalla, Medical Officer, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Kursondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khunji, Rao Saheb Purshotam Cadowji, Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Cosman Jamal, Mr. Ruttonsey L. Thakur, Mr. Runchordas Dwarkadas, Mr. Lulloobhoy Samaldas, Colonel Dadbha of Porebunder, Mr. Purshotam Visram Mowji, Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr. Ardasir K. Khambatta, Mr. J. D. Kapadia, Mr. Govindji Madhowji, Mr. V. G. Nadkarni, Mr. Prabhashanker D. Patni, etc.

While the early arrivals waited patiently in the pavilion, enjoying the fragrance of the loads of flowers around them, they received accessions to their numbers as time wore on. At 1-45 p.m., accompanied by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, the Jam Saheb drove up to the Pavilion, and was besieged on all sides by persons who held up garlands and bouquets of flowers for presentation to him. Among the many who made such presentations were Mr. Cosman Jamal, Mr. V. G. Nadkarni, Mr. Ibrahimbhoy and Allibhoy, sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Mr. Lulloobhoy Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Mr. Runchordas Dwarkadas, and Mr. Merwanji M. Damri. The floral burden was too much for His Highness to bear; but Mr. Vussonji Khimji stood by his side to lighten the burden before fresh additions were made to it. The Maharaja's parting words to his Dewan and other Officers who surrounded him at the bunder were: "Take good care of my people and of my State." As he stepped into the steam launch that was kept ready for him, Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy called for three cheers for

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

FURTHER FAILURES.

Frantic Runs on Banks and Trusts.

IMPASSIONED APPEAL FROM FINANCIERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Telegrams from New York state that the Market is still very low, but steadier.

Receivers have been appointed for the Union Trust Company, of Providence, and for the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Two Brooklyn Banks and the International Trust Company have suspended payment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26

Telegrams from New York state that runs continue on banks, trusts and companies.

Six more suspensions have occurred of concerns with small capitals, but with aggregate deposits of thirty-four million dollars.

The entire Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Corteiyon, met at Washington to consider the situation.

Mr. Cortelyon yesterday deposited eight million dollars with New York Banks.

The large Savings Banks are enforcing thirty to sixty days' notice of withdrawals fearing a panic.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Owing to numerous runs on the Banks yesterday, and the consequent stoppages in various cities in America the leading Financiers are making impassioned appeals to the public to desist from withdrawing money from the Banks.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27

A telegram from New York states that financiers are more optimistic in view of the prospective influx of gold from Europe and South America.

There were no suspensions of importance yesterday.

The *Daily News* publishes the following interview:—

The depression of the money market, as evidence by the prevailing price of Consols, is a matter upon which Lord Rothschild's opinion will be regarded as of the first importance. He stands at the central observatory of international finance, and his attitude towards modern movements is the more interesting because in many respects it differs, sometimes widely, from that familiarly assumed, let us say by the average men.

"Stocks are low," said Lord Rothschild, "because Governments all over the world are hitting at capital."

"You would not attribute the condition of the money market to the boom in trade, which leaves little cash free investment?"

To this suggestion Lord Rothschild demurred.

"No," he said, "I cannot quite agree. We have, for instance, the prospect of old age pensions, on a free and indiscriminate basis, which will involve, let us say, an expenditure of thirty millions a year—raised, of course, by direct taxation. And then take Scottish land. If dual ownership should lead to purchase, as in Ireland, the scheme would involve anything up to three hundred millions of capital."

"How far do you consider that such fears are really justified by probabilities?"

"Well," replied Lord Rothschild, "in certain quarters we hear little save denunciations of capital, especially among the Socialist. I understand that next year we are to have a Licensing Bill—this despite a very marked increase in sobriety among the people—and such a measure, if it is really a strong one, will obviously arouse protests among certain investors."

"Still," I asked, "you would approve of Mr. Asquith's repayments of debt?"

"By all means," replied Lord Rothschild, decisively. "I am entirely opposed to extravagance, whether national or municipal. That is why I spoke as I did in the East End at the time of the elections to the London County Council—a point upon which," he added, with a friendly smile, "I am not quite sure that I have your sympathy."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN.

The genial little thrust I endeavoured to parry by suggesting that the trouble with the money market is not particularly British, but international. This was not, I think, disputed by Lord Rothschild, who added a reference, however, to the increase of £150,000,000 in British investments abroad, as evidenced by the recent report of the Inland Revenue.

"Of course," he added, "Mr. Roosevelt's speeches against the conduct of American railways are greatly disturbing that market. We must all admit that the manipulation of railroad stock in the United States has not always been quite what it should have been, but this does not detract from the serious character of the President's campaign. It is difficult—nay, almost impossible, as things stand—for us to furnish from this country fresh capital for railway development across the water."

"Speaking generally, would you say that prices of leading securities are likely to improve as the autumn progresses?"

"Ah," replied Lord Rothschild, as he shook his head, laughing, "it is truest wisdom never to prophesy. I am told that investors in New York are 'hoarding' money until they see how events turn, and that they may display greater confidence when the spring comes, but, after all we none of us are in a position to indulge in forecasts.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

"Do you imagine that Russian credit will revive as the result of the agreement with Great Britain?"

"I am not in a position to speak with knowledge upon Russian finance in which I am now little interested but I should not be surprised if Russia herself expected from the agreement an improvement in her prospects."

"Do you think that she will be a heavy borrower in the near future?"

"She requires twenty-five million pounds a year to meet the interest on her foreign debt and large sums for armaments, railway development and other purposes. I should not wonder if she raised from ten to twelve millions or thereabouts in bills—wherever she can get it—possibly in Paris."

"And the security?"

"Well, of course, if her short loans were called in, she would have to entrench upon her gold reserves. You must understand that a year or two ago Russia indicated that future loans would be issued only by the approval of the Duma. But we have had two Dumas, and as for the third, about to be elected, the Government expects that its character will be reactionary, and that it will vote money in any required direction."

"Is France getting tired of financing her ally?"

"There it would be hardly safe to say anything definite. The French are openly, avowedly, thrifty. The average Frenchman boasts about his private investments in a way which is surprising to us in this country. To give an instance of our neighbours' frugality, when, some time after the Franco-German War, I visited Paris on important business, during the whole of my stay I was not once invited to a meal—no, not even to a glass of water!"—and Lord Rothschild gave a hearty laugh. "Indeed, some of our French friends at that time were quite surprised at the lavish hospitality which they received when they came to London a little later. It is simply a difference of national custom."

BRITISH GOLD RESERVES.

"Do you consider," I asked, "that our gold reserves in London are adequate?"

"On that point," said Lord Rothschild, "it is acknowledged that we work on a narrow margin. This is why we in London get the business. The free circulation of gold enables us to collect what we want on the very day that we want it. For instance, we ourselves find some millions for dividends on January 1st. In Paris we should have to accumulate this gold, say, a fortnight beforehand. In London it is a matter not of weeks, but of hours, and we save the interest."

"Then you see no reason for the imposition of special measures in respect of a gold reserve?"

"It is a problem which can hardly be attacked by artificial arrangements."

At this stage our conversation became more general. We were encouraged to take a glimpse of the firm's world-wide operations, as they proceeded, minute by minute. Here, for instance, was a bundle of bills, representing transactions in every imaginable commodity, and involving every centre of trade throughout the world. They were strange-looking documents, bearing unfamiliar stamps and a medley of hieroglyphic symbols in many languages, the decipherment of which is doubtless simple enough to the expert. As an outsider I was impressed with the extent to which business was conducted, not in writing, but, as it were, with a nod—a hurried message—mere word of mouth. The remarkable celerity with which brokers are interviewed indicates immense concentration of mind, certitude of judgment, and confidence in human nature I may be permitted to record one other impression of that large, noiseless room where sit the partners of the Rothschild firm. The close intimacy which binds together this great family, generation after generation, is very evident in the interchange of observations between father, sons, and brother. This co-operation has been frequently made the loan; then again we learnt the mysterious secrets of the art of paying dividends. Finally we visited the safes, with their vast lockers for securities, where in a compact mass lay a considerable fraction of Japan's national debt. Still lower we could see the securities of clients in long black boxes—deeds and bonds, tied in packets of immaculate neatness.

"You cannot say," said the official, "quite how much one of these bundles represents. The value varies, but there should be a million or two in this"—and he replaced the parcel.

We took leave of Mr. Rothschild in the quiet courtyard of the bank, paved with cobbles which hide the most valuable land in the world. He introduced us to the commissionaire, who has known forty-three years' service with the firm and who began life, like all Rothschild's messengers as a sailor—witness his hands still marked with the blue which bespeaks the sea. This curious preference for sailors, especially from Folkestone began with Nathaniel Meyer Rothschild himself, who was a considerable owner of ships.

"We do not deny," said Mr. Rothschild, "that we are rich, or that we enjoy many luxuries. But we have never been indifferent to what is meant by poverty, and we claim for ourselves, as for other banking houses, that our business promotes commerce, stimulates employment, and renders trade possible. Sometimes we think that the City is unfairly attacked."

It is, of course, very possible that democratic sentiment, may at times have misunderstood the actual conduct of what is called high finance. One may also express the hope that finance, on its side, will not return the compliment by misinterpreting the aims of democratic movements. In discussing with such frankness the general situation Lord Rothschild may be assured that he has done not a little to promote that friendly feeling between the classes upon which depends the security of the State."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Fleet to the Pacific Starts in December.

NO OFFENCE MEANT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

President Roosevelt has authorised the announcement that the battleship fleet starts for the Pacific on the 26th December.

Mr. Root, after a long conference with the Japanese Ambassador, stated that there was nothing in the relations between America and Japan not justifying the dispatch of the battleships to the Pacific.

KING ALFONSO.

Private Visit to England.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena embark on the battleship "Renown" at Cherbourg on Tuesday for Portsmouth on a visit which will last a month and is of a private nature.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Directors Confer With Government.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Conference between the Railway Chairmen and Mr. Lloyd-George lasted for an hour and a half. Conciliatory suggestions were made, and the meeting was adjourned, to enable the Directors to consider the matter.

THE CALABRIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Five Hundred Perish.

OVER A THOUSAND INJURED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The latest reports from Calabria state that three hundred people have been killed at Ferruzzano.

It is estimated that altogether 500 people have been killed, and over a thousand injured.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Vote for Relief.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The French Chamber has unanimously voted six million francs for the relief of the distress caused by the floods.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY SCHEME.

The King and the Lords Lieutenant.

RESTORATION OF OLD DUTIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

His Majesty the King inaugurated the Territorial Army Scheme to-day by an imposing reception of the Lord Lieutenant at Buckingham Palace.

His Majesty described the Lords Lieutenant's duties saying, "The important responsibilities formerly yours are being restored to you. I look to the Lords Lieutenant to foster and direct the execution of the scheme. I have faith that the united efforts of my people will enable you to achieve success.

The Duke of Connaught and Mr. Haldane were present.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

A telegram from Perth says that the Westralia and Marylebone first match resulted at the close of play in England making 350 runs for seven wickets.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Probable Starters and Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The betting on the Cambridgeshire is—

6 to 1 against.....Malua
6 to 1 against.....Dean Swift
100 to 14 against.....Land League
10 to 1 against.....Andover
14 to 1 against.....Gold Riach
16 to 1 against.....Stick-Up, Hasty and Retort.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Andover, Dean Swift, Malua, Boscate Dawn, Land League, Woolley, Hanover Square, Precentor, Silver Heeled, Hayden, Stick up, Lady Hasty, Romney Retort.

Tally has been scratched.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

National Defence Satisfactory.

SIGNIFICANT COMPARISON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The French Chamber discussed National defence on an interpellation recalling the revelations made in a recent book alleging that France was defenceless.

M. Piquart, replying, denied that France was inferior to Germany in Artillery and Cavalry, and said that the Army, generally, was superior to Germany's. The manœuvres had proved the excellence of discipline.

The problem of reconciling military exigencies with a democratic regime had been completely solved.

SCANDAL IN BERLIN.

The Sensation of all Europe.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPOSURES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The whole of Europe, especially Germany, is profoundly moved by the libel action proceeding in Berlin against a well-known Journalist named Harden who published articles in a paper named the *Zukunft* alleging that the Kaiser was surrounded and influenced politically by a coterie of which Prince Eulenburg, formerly Ambassador to Vienna, Count Kuno Moltke, Commandant of Berlin, were the principals. The articles further hinted that this coterie was a hot-bed of detestable vices.

It was elicited at the trial that the Crown Prince submitted the articles to the Kaiser and that the dismissal of Prince Eulenburg instantly followed. Considerable evidence was adduced corroborating the *Zukunft's* statements.

Count Moltke, who is the plaintiff in the action, positively denied the practices alleged and affirmed his ignorance that his intimate friends were concerned therein. Prince Eulenburg is absent ill. The proceedings reveal a deplorable state of things in a section of the highest aristocracy in Berlin.

The crowd tumultuously cheers Harden, shouting "Long live the truth."

Judgment is expected to be delivered on Monday.

SMASH ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Result of a Fog.

THREE KILLED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

An electric train on the Metropolitan Railway crashed into a morning train standing in West Hampstead Station during a fog. Three people were killed and many injured.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Important Official Statement.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The India Office gives a most emphatic contradiction to the report that Lord Kitchener threatened to resign, unless the Punjab Canal legislation were vetoed and Lajpatrai and Ajit Singh were arrested, and that Lord Minto was compelled to yield.

"MISTAKEN IDENTITY."

Another Police Bungle.

BEHAR PLANTER ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

A special cable to the "Statesman" dated London October 24th says:—

Major Jaspar Selwyn, the Behar Indigo Planter, and partner of the late Mr. Bloomfield who was recently murdered, was arrested outside the Pavilion. He was confined to a cell but subsequently released with an apology by the police. The police said they had mistaken Major Selwyn for Monson of Ardlamont Murder fame who is a convict on licence. The incident has created a great sensation in London where Major Selwyn is very popular.

DISTRESS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

The latest crop reports for the United Provinces show that the situation is daily becoming more serious. The kharif crop is declared to have been badly damaged, three-quarters having probably been wholly lost over a large tract and the stalks in many districts are being cut for fodder. Complete failure is reported from Hamirpur and Etah where there are no means of artificial irrigation. Agricultural operations have been almost entirely suspended and takavi is said to be eagerly sought and is being freely distributed. The condition of agricultural stock is still, on the whole, very fair though there is disease in certain places and fodder is getting dear and scarce in many districts. Government is taking measures to cut, stock and bale hay in the forests ready for importation into districts requiring it. Prices are abnormally high having now passed scarcity rates in most districts. There is much anxiety, but no general distress has yet been noticed among the people. Labourers are finding work easily everywhere except in Kheri. The number of beggars having increased in Bahraich, Committees have been organised there for charitable purposes and steps are being taken to open poor houses.

Test works, it appears, will have to be opened in the South of the Allahabad District in a fortnight. It is significant of the condition of affairs prevailing in these Provinces that a notification should be published in the current Gazette empowering all Collectors of Districts in the Province of Agra except Jhansi, Jálaun, Banda and Hamirpur to suspend rent in villages, the crops in which have been damaged by drought. For the districts excepted, no doubt, special provisions are being made.

INDIAN CYCLE RECORD BROKEN.

Splendid Performance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 27.

At Lal Bagh yesterday evening on the Park Road, not on a prepared track, Gunner Jackson broke the Indian twenty-five mile record for a bicycle by cycling the distance in one hour, one minute and forty-eight seconds. He was paced by a motor-cycle and finished up without showing any real signs of exhaustion.

THE LAZARUS CASE.

Opening of the Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DINAJPUR, OCTOBER 26.

The hearing of the Lazarus case began to-day, before Mr. Gopal Chander Das, Deputy Magistrate. The court-room was packed and the doors guarded, by constables. Mr. Morton, Barrister-at-law, instructed by the Government Pleader represents the Crown and Mr. P. Mitter, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr Lalit Madhu, and other local pleaders are defending the accused. Thirty-two witnesses are to be called by the prosecution. Mr. Morton briefly opened the case saying the prosecution was instituted by the crown against fifteen accused mostly students of the local National Schools who were charged with rioting and grievous hurt in the following circumstances. On the 28th of August Mr. L. Lazarus, an optician, visited Dinajpur, on the 31st, while leaving, he was assaulted by an excited crowd of natives. His brother, Mr. H Lazarus, was also assaulted afterwards. The evidence of Mr. L Lazarus and the Railway Doctor was taken to-day. The case is proceeding.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

A "Statesman" telegram dated Dinajpur October 26th says the hearing of the Lazarus case was resumed to-day. Mr. Morton announced his decision to withdraw the case against Satish Chunder Sen who had been identified by Mr. Lazarus yesterday as his assailant and asked for his discharge. He was discharged amidst cheers. The Traffic Inspector, examined on oath, said he was travelling by the "up" train to Katihar on the 31st August. He reached Dinajpur at 8 30 p.m. The Station Master and Pay Clerk came to his carriage. The Pay Clerk said some students on the platform were waiting to belabour Mr. Lazarus who had taken shelter in the Station-Master's room. He asked the Station Master why the police had not been sent for and was told in reply that no policeman could be found. Witness heard cries of "maro, maro, sala" and the clashing of sticks. He ran towards the station and found a number of lads with their backs towards him running away. He picked up the younger Mr. Lazarus who was lying on the platform. Witness lifted Mr Lazarus into the carriage and took him to the bathroom and washed his wounds and applied ice. While witness was attending to the younger Mr. Lazarus, the elder one came into the carriage. He was bleeding profusely. Witness applied ice to his head. The younger brother was in a state of collapse and when picked up could not speak for the first two minutes. His left arm was hanging in a helpless manner. Witness asked him to take water from the basin. Mr. Lazarus replied that he could not use his left arm. Both were profusely bleeding the younger more than the elder. When witness picked him up not a soul was within a radius of seventy yards except passengers getting into train. The Guard, Howson, saw a stone thrown into the Station Master's office which struck Mr. L. Lazarus. He could identify no one. Some native witnesses, Mahomedans, identified some of the accused. The case is proceeding.

THE CHITPUR RIOT INQUIRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

Owing to the paucity of complaints received Mr Donald Weston, who has been specially deputed to continue the inquiry into the recent rioting in Calcutta, telegraphed yesterday morning to the Lieutenant-Governor for further instructions. Up to two o'clock however when Mr. Weston's office closed for the day no reply had been received. So far only six complaints have been received. Mr. Weston has moved to the Bengal Council Chamber which is well-known to the public and which is easily accessible. No date has yet been fixed by Mr. Weston for the inquiry.

The Unofficial Commission which is inquiring into allegations of indiscriminate assaults by the police upon people during the recent riots met yesterday for the purpose of recording further evidence, but owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Radha Charan Pal who had left for Madhupur the sitting was adjourned till Tuesday the 5th of November.

INSOLENT STUDENTS PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

Nagpur, October 26.—Recently when the Inspector of Schools came to inspect the Nagpur City School each class received him with shouts of "Bande Mataram." The Committee were officially asked to enforce discipline. The members met to-day and went to each class and kindly admonished the boys to behave properly. All expressed regret and were pardoned except the Matriculation students who received the members with insulting and defiant shouts of "Bande Mataram." The Committee rusticated them most reluctantly.

A "Bengalee" telegram says: The boys of two whole classes have been expelled from the Neill City High School for disrespectful conduct towards their teachers. This led to a greater rowdyism and 25 students were caught by the police for rowdyism in the public streets. They were released on taking guarantees after a few hours.

THE SEDITION CAMPAIGN.

Agitators Ejected from Chandernagore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

The Chandernagore correspondent of the "Bengalee" reports that the Administrator is trying to introduce the Risley Circular in some form or other into French territory and also prevented holding of a Swadeshi meeting last Sunday which at the eleventh hour had to be held in British territory. Among the speakers were Lalit Mohan Ghosal and Leakat Hossein.

A public meeting was held in the Sivajee Sporting grounds last evening. Lalit Mohan Ghosal and one or two others addressed a gathering on the Seditious Meetings Bill and Swadeshi and Boycott.

MALICIOUS CANARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

With reference to an extraordinary telegram from Chittagong which appears in several Bengali papers to the effect that two respectable Indian gentlemen were refused first-class accommodation on Messrs. Turner, Morrison's steamer between Cox's Bazar and Chittagong on the ground that there were Europeans in the first-class cabins, it is officially stated that the refusal was made because all berths were taken and not for any other reason. The Company has no rule as suggested, prohibiting Indian gentlemen from travelling first-class in company with Europeans.

THE CONGRESS TRUCE.

Moderates Back Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

A Nagpur telegram to *Bengalee* dated yesterday says:—The compromise about the Congress has again fallen through owing, it is said, to the backing out of the Extremists. It is said that the writing of *Kesari* (Tilak's organ) to the effect that whatever party pays the money should select its own president has had much to do in influencing the decision. The Moderates have sent a letter to the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee stating their inability to hold a Congress this Session at Nagpur for reasons already known to the public. The acts of violence rendered frequent on account of the doings that took place on the 22nd of September make it impossible for anybody to undertake the responsibility with safety.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Remarkable Prospect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 27.

On the occasion of the annual inspection of Karachi harbour by the Port Trustees and a large number of guests last Friday, after lunch Mr. Mules, Chairman of the Port Trust, proposed the toast of "Our Guests" coupled with name of Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, and made a long speech giving a striking picture of the present condition of the port and harbour, of the work of improvement and expansion carried on during the past 12 months and of the hopes and aspirations of the Port Trustees in connection with the requirements of the port in the immediate future. Financially the Karachi Port Trust, he said, continues to occupy a satisfactory position. In 1905-06 the income and expenditure were 24 and 19 lakhs respectively; in 1906-07 the figures rose 29 and 20 lakhs respectively. The reserve fund is now 20 lakhs as against 15 lakhs last year and 5 lakhs in 1905 and the balance under all heads is 65 lakhs against 40 lakhs last year. A surplus revenue for 1907-08 of Rs. 7,73,000 was estimated for and the actual surplus for the half-year ending September was Rs. 7,13,000. The trade of the port continues to flourish and certain records have been established in the past year. The previous record for shipping grain and seeds in any one month was 184,000 tons, in July last it was 199,000 tons and in July, August and September this year 562,000 tons were shipped over the wharves, being more than had ever before been dealt with in any three months of any year. The total value of the export trade for 1906 was 1,632 lakhs and of the import trade 1,471 lakhs and there was evidence that these figures for 1907 will largely exceed those of 1906, under both heads. Mention was made of the gallant action performed by the lascar, Francis Joseph during the last cyclone in saving life and the valuable services rendered by Pilot Humble on that occasion as also by the Port Officer, Captain Hewett during the wreck of the "Nithsdale," and the Commissioner was asked to present medals and certificates to them. Mr. Mules thanked all his colleagues for their assistance and hearty co-operation, specially mentioning Mr. Thole who has been a Trustee since 1886 and Mr. Reymond Cooper, the Manager and Secretary of the Port Trust.

Mr. Younghusband in his speech congratulated Captain Hewett, Pilot Humble and the Lascar, Francis Joseph, for the bravery in saving life and conveyed to the Chairman and Trustees the grateful acknowledgments of a very charming entertainment. He congratulated the port on the ever increasing volume of trade. His sympathy and good-will towards the Port Trust, he said, went without saying and they could now fully rely upon the sympathy of the Bombay Government with their aims and aspirations. At the present stage it was of course impossible for him to give any definite information as to the precise form that the sympathy would take. The Commissioner cordially recognised the excellent work of the Port Trustees who were keenly alive to the responsibility of their trust and particularly endorsed the Chairman's appreciation of Mr. Thole, the Senior Trustee. The harmony, smoothness and absence of friction with which the work of the Port Trust proceeds was mainly due to the influence of the Chairman whose services to the Port were highly appreciated by all his colleagues.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Ninety Lakhs from Revenue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The movement of grain from the Punjab to supply the districts in United Provinces where the harvest has failed is already beginning to make up for the loss of revenue on that line due to the cessation of the grain export trade from Karachi. Last week the North-Western Railway made Rs. 13,29,000 gross earnings against Rs. 11,96,704 in the corresponding period of last year and other lines are in somewhat similar case, the earnings of state and guaranteed railways in India continuing to increase in spite of the threatened famine. The total gross receipts from the beginning of the official year to 12th instant are 180 lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year which means an addition, already, of something like ninety lakhs of rupees to the net revenues of the Government of India.

SCARCITY OF FODDER.

Changes in Cavalry Reliefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 27.

The "Pioneer" understands that the following changes in the programme of Cavalry reliefs have been decided on in consequence of the scarcity of fodder and supplies:—15th Lancers to Loralai by route march; 16th Calvary on relief by the 6th Cavalry move to Multan by route march.

It is confirmed that the 12th Cavalry go to Lucknow instead of to Allahabad. The 2nd Lancers, 4th Cavalry and 14th Lancers stand fast respectively at Fyzabad, Allahabad and Bareilly at least for the present, but the 37th Lancers, 22nd Cavalry and 23rd Cavalry will move as already ordered in the Artillery relief. It is likely that "O" and "S" batteries will stand fast at Bangalore and Secunderabad respectively.

MILITARY WEDDING AT COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, was on Saturday the scene of a pretty Military Wedding when Captain Donald Charles Hugh MacLean, D.S.O., of the Royal Scots, led Miss Gwendoline Katherine Leonora Hope to the altar. The bride looked charming in a white satin gown embroidered in silver with a wreath of orange blossoms, her only ornaments being a diamond star and pearl earrings, the gift of the bridegroom, and was given away by Captain Nash. The service was fully choral and the Hymns "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "Thine for ever God of Love" were sung, accompanied by the Band and Organ. After signing the register the Officers of the Royal Scots made an arch with their swords for the bride and bridegroom and the Band played "The Wedding March." A Reception was held at Colonel Murray's house where the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. and healths were drunk and photographs taken. The happy pair left by the Poona Mail en route for Quetta, amidst cheers (and satin shoes) and good wishes. The presents were numerous and costly. Mrs. Nash wore an Empire gown of grey silk, Mrs. Pullen and Mrs. Mould were in white, Mrs. Everingham wore black and her daughter white, Mrs. Winter wore a confection of white muslin and pink hat. The Officiating Clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Mould, Chaplain of Colaba, and the Best man was brother of the bridegroom.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

His Excellency Horta e Costa, Governor-General of Portuguese India, who had been on a visit to (Pragana) Damaun, returned to Bombay on Friday. Yesterday at 10-30 a.m. His Excellency accompanied by Le Viscomte de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal and his staff attended Mass at the Church of St. Francis Xavir, Dabool. On arrival His Excellency was received by Rev. Father J. N. Coutinho, Vicar, Mr. L. Mascarenhas, Mr. L. M. Furtado and other members of the Portuguese Community. An address, in the name of the Portuguese Community, was read by Mr. Mascarenhas, to which the Governor suitably replied. His Excellency, with his staff, left for Goa yesterday at 3 p.m., from the Victoria Terminus. Le Viscomte de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, Dom Jose Sebastiso Pereira, Bishop of Damaun, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, Dr. L. J. Pinto, Mr. S. Menezes, Dr. Martin Lobo and several other members of the Portuguese Community were present at the station to see His Excellency off.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—Arrivals Oct. 26.—Thomas, Capt. 2nd Lancers, on leave from Lucknow.

Ellwood, Capt, 31st Lancers, on leave from Meerut.
Knox-Niven, Capt. 25th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Pillinger, Lt. 10th Hussars, from leave from England.
Johnston, Major, 67th Punj., from leave from England.
Thompson, Col. 31st Lancers, from leave from England.
Owens, Lt. 11th Rajputs, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Baltye, Capt. 6th Cavalry, from leave from England.
Begbie, Major 8th Rajputs, from leave from England.
Ellis, Col. Military Works, from leave from England.
Dickinson, Capt. 51st Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Birkett, Lt. R. Sussex Regt., from leave from England.
Cook, Major, R. F. A., on duty, from leave from England.
Dunn, Capt. R. Irish Rifles, from leave from England.
Burrows, Lt. 28th Punjabis, from leave from England.
Farquhar, Lt. 36th J. Horse, from leave from England.
Harkness, Capt, I. M.S., from leave from England.
Rait, Capt. I. M. S., from leave from England.
Bowles, Brig-Genl., Staff, from leave from England.
Elsmie, Major, 25th Cavalry, from leave from England.
Fraser, Major, 19th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Marsh, Lieut. 18th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Skine, Lieut. G. Rifles, from leave, from England.
Knight, Major, D. A. A. G., from leave from England.
Stewart, Major 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Forbes, Bt.-Col. 34th P. Horse, from leave, from England.
Hearn, Capt, R. E., from leave, from England,
Rich, Lieut.-Col., S. and T. Corps, from leave, from England.
Mitchell, Capt. 124th B. I., from leave from England.
Macnabb, Lt. C. I. Horse, from leave, from England.
Kelly, Brig.-Genl., Staff, from leave, from England.
Chaldecott, Capt, R. E., from leave, from England.
Eyre, Major, R. G. A. on transfer, from England.
St. John, Capt., R.F.A., from leave, from England.
Monteath, Lieut., 125th Rifles, from leave, from England.
Grantham, Col., 33rd Cvalry, from leave, from England.
Turner, Major, D. Horse, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 26.—Forbes, Bt.-Col., 34th P. Hors. to rejoin to Aurangabad.
Rich, Lt.-Col., S. and T. Corps, to rejoin to Mhow.
Kelly, Brig.-Genl., Staff, to join to Ahmednagar.
Denny, Major 13th Hussars, on transfer to England.
Eyre, Major, R. G. A., on transfer to Madras.
St. John, Capt., R. F. A., to join to Nasirabad.
Monteath, Lt. 125th Rifles, to join to Bangalore.
Knapp, Major, R. G. A., to join to Muttra.
Battye, Capt., VI. Cavalry, to join to Aligarh.
Fawcus, Capt., R. F. A., on duty to Peshawar.
Birkett, Lt. R. Sussex Regt., from leave, to Umbala.
Reed, Capt., R. G. A., on duty, to Simla.
Bowles, Brig.-Genl., Staff, on duty to Simla.
Knox-Niben, Capt., 25th Cavalry, on duty to Lahore.
Pillinger, Lt. 10th Hussars, on duty, to R. Pindi.
Johnston, Major, 67th Punj., on duty to Kohat.
Begbie, Major, 8th Rajputs, on duty to Lucknow.
Ellis, Col., Mil. Works, on duty to Lucknow.
Dickenson, Capt., 51st Sikhs, on duty to Bannu.
Dunn, Capt. R. Irish Regt., on duty to Meerut.
Burrows, Lt. 28th Punj. Regt., on duty to Nowshera.
Farquhar, Lt. 36th J. Horse, on duty to Umballa.
Stewart, Major, 45th Sikhs, off leave to Nowshera.
Milne, Lt. 55th C. Rifles off leave to Nowshera.
Paterson, Lt. 32nd Pioneers, on leave to Umballa.
Brind, Capt., R. G. A., on duty to Calcutta.
Risley, Lt., 18th Lancers, from leave to Delhi.
Dalton, Lt., R. G. A., on duty, to Lansdowne
Grigg, Lt., West Yorkshire, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Watson, Lt., R. B. Regt., to join to Sabathu.
Burt, Lt., Gloster Regt., to joint to Lahore.
King-Saller, Lt., Rifle Brigade, to join at Chambattia.
Hill, Capt., 11th Rajputs, from leave to Fyzabad.
Oldham, Lt., 48th Pioneers, on duty to Bareilly.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Captain H. L. Holme, 70th Coy., R. G. A., is extended by one day.

A special Medical Board, presided over by the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade, assembled at the Station Hospital, Colaba, at 9 30 a. m. on Friday, the 25th instant to examine 2nd-Lieutenant H. D. Saword, R. Scots, and such others as were brought before it.

Members.
Major H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C.
Captain J. G. Berne, R.A.M.C.

The undermentioned Officers arrived in Bombay ex H. T. "Plassy" on the 24th October, 1907, and proceeded in charge of drafts as follows:—

1. Captain P. Barton, R.F.A., with draft 25th By. R.F.A. Kamptee, strength 13 men.

2. 2nd-Lieutenant C. P. J. Layard, R.G.A., with drafts 19th Coy. R.G.A. 7 men, 60th Coy R.G.A. 48 men, and 75th Coy. R.G.A. 38 men Calcutta.

3. Lieutenant W. C. H. Cree, R.F.A., with drafts 2nd By. R.F.A. Kirkee, 1 man, 12th By. R.F.A. Kirkee 6 men, 8th By. R.F.A. Kirkee 10 men. 44th By. R.F.A. 4 men R.F.A. Staff 6 men Kirkee.

4. Lieutenant C. C. Stapledon, 1st Manchester Regt., with drafts 85th By. R.F.A. 8 men, Poona, 58th By. R.F.A. 13 men Dhond, "O" By. R.H.A. 12 men, 1st By. R.F.A. 7 men, 16th By. R.F.A. 13 men, 41st By, R.F.A. 10 men, Secunderabad.

5. Lieutenant H. C. Bates, 1st Manchester Regt., with draft 1st Manchester Regt. 101 men.

6. 2nd-Lieutenant C. E. H. Harding, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, with draft 2nd Royal Fusiliers 102 men.

7. Lieutenant G. Heygate, R. G. A., with drafts 82nd By. R.F.A. 10 men Guntakal 10 men 76th By R. F. A. Guntakal 81st By R. F. A. 8 men Guntakal 83rd By R.F.A. 10 men Madras and 84th By. R. F. A. 4 men Madras.

8. Lieutenant P. R. Mitchell, R G A., with drafts P. By. R H. A. 5 men R By. R.H.A. 12 men Mhow.

9. 2nd-Lieutenant C. H. Clibborn, R.G.A., with drafts 63rd By. R F.A. Bins 13 men, 14th By. R.F.A. 18 men, 66th By. R.F.A. 19 men, Jhansi, 86th Company R. G. A. 27 men, 90th (H. By.) R. G. A. 34 men Harnaipur for Nowgong.

10. 2nd-Lieutenant E. C. Redway 1st Royal Irish Regt., with drafts 74th By. R. F. A. 12 men Cawnpore. 79th By. R.F.A. 19 men Lucknow, "D" By. R.H.A. 4 men Jhansi, "O" By. R. H. A. 1 man Lucknow, 1st R. I. Rifles 6 men Jhansi, 1st Queen, 15 men Jhansi, 2nd Royal Highlanders 1 man Jhansi.

11. Captain H. W. Kettlewell, 2nd K.S.L I, with drafts 77th By. R F A. 10 men, and 2nd K.S.L I. 82 men Fyzabad 5th Bde. Staff 1 man, 64th By. R.F.A. 10 men, 73rd By. R.F.A 8 men Jubbulpore.

12. 2nd Lieutenant H. H. Lean, 1st H. L. Infy., with drafts 29th By. R.F.A. 12 men and 1st Middlesex 101 men Allahabad.

13. 2nd-Lieutenant Grant E. M. 1st H. L. Infy. with drafts 20th By. R. F. A. 10 men and 1st H. L. I. 183 men Dinnapore.

The undermentioned Officers proceeded in Command of troop trains as follows:—

Captain P. Barton, R.F.A., in Command of first troop train, Bombay to Kamptee, strength 106 men.

Lt. H. C. Bates, 1st Manchester Regiment, in Command of second troop train, from Bombay to Secunderabad, strength 355 men.

Lt. P. H. Mitchell, R.G.A., in Command of third troop train, Bombay to Khandwa, strength 186 men.

2nd-Lt. C. H. Clibborn, R.G.A., in Command of third troop train, Khandwa to Jhansi, strength 169 men.

Captain H. W. Kettlewell, 2nd K.S.L.I, in Command of fourth troop train, Bombay to Allahabad, strength 417 men.

2nd-Lt. E. M. Grant, 1st H. L. Infy., in Command of fourth troop train from Allahabad to Dinnapore, strength 183 men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The Detachment for escort duty at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, will be furnished next season by the 55th Coke's Rifles.

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN POONA.

Resents being Escorted by Police.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

POONA, OCTOBER 27.

Mr. Keir Hardie has had sufficient amount of hero

SWADESHI MOVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to-day to your issue of the 21st instant in which, under the above heading, a letter appears from the pen of Mr. P. M. Mehta who is a medical practitioner in Nasari and who has taken the pains to write to almost all the existing newspapers concerning the affairs of the Gaekwar Sugar Works and Distillery Co., Ltd., and has succeeded in obtaining space in some.

Mr. Mehta evidently presumes to know more than we do the affairs of the Company and we are obliged to him for such statements where he states that the Gujerat people, though poor, subscribed liberally and also that the repairs in the Factory ought not to have required more than two months. Mr. Mehta may be an able doctor, but we regret we cannot allow him the credit of being correct in these statements of his, nor the knowledge he claims in that regard.

Then again he goes on to characterise our letter to shareholders as evasive. We submit a copy of it to you and let those of our shareholders, who have not shown any impatience, judge and see for themselves whether it is evasive or otherwise.

The accounts are audited and made up to the 17th August 1907 and will very shortly be placed before the General Meeting. We have never kept back any kind of information from those who are entitled to it.

We would also like to oblige Mr. Mehta and rid ourselves of any stigma by advising the winding up, but we have greater regard for the welfare of the shareholders than Mr Mehta would care to give us credit for. The writer of the letter knows that Rs. 45,000 out of Rs. 60,000 have been paid to the State, and the Government of the Gaekwar Sirkar can put the terms of the agreement into force, if so minded, and it ought not to be difficult for any one—and perhaps Mr. Mehta may be included amongst them—to imagine the consequences and how the investors in that case would fare. Mr. Mehta as a shareholder ought to be thankful that the Industry is under the control of His Highness' Government who, out of regard for it alone, have been lenient to a degree in not putting the law into force.

As regards Mr. Mehta's allusion to the probable profit to be made, and the Prospectus, we adhere to everything said in the said Prospectus and, without mentioning our own experience, we will refer him to the correspondence which an expert of the type of Mr. Jordon recently published in the columns of the "Times of India" on sugar making and the profit to be made from it, and also to the reports of the Madras Presidency and North-West Provinces sugar manufacturers. It is a thousand pities that the Bombay Presidency alone is backward in this regard, and we are prepared to make personal sacrifices of any kind if only we can be enabled to show that it is one which behoves our investors to look into. We have sacrified and are at present sacrificing our time, money and energy to promote this Industry and we shall not cease doing so until we have absolutely lost hope in our investors.

As regards Mr. Mehta's suggestion about his Highness taking up the shares, we may be allowed to mention that we have not left a stone unturned in that regard, but no success attained our efforts. We are still under negotiation with well-known capitalists and shall continue doing so as long as we are able.—Yours truly,

K. A. GHASWALLA & Co.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge your letter of . . . and no one regrets more than we do the cause of which has occasioned such writing. With all the faith in the Swadeshi movement and confidence in our own energy and expert knowledge of sugar-making we launched into this concern, giving our time, money and knowledge free and unstintedly, but we regret to observe that the public support accorded was most disappointing. We have with great exertion been able to dispose of 702 shares but all of them are not yet fully paid. With such poor support, however, we were not to be dejected and we worked up a patriot to come forward and help us with the working capital of a large amount, as the raw material (Jaggery) required is a costly article, and the gentleman agreed to do so provided the Gaekwar State would take up 15,000 worth of shares and thus complete the sale of the Factory, as 45 out of 60 thousand have already been paid and 15 thousand are still remaining due. This the State does not see its way to do although we have named the concern after H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. We therefore intend to ask our shareholders to make a little further effort and take at least one more fully paid up share and thus prevent such an useful Industry from dying an unnatural death, and, in fact, we expect you, gentlemen, as interesting yourself on behalf of the industry, to exert, and induce other friends to take at least one share each. We on our part feel confident that, given the chance of working it, we will show its utility and profitableness to you. We need hardly here recapitulate all that we have done for this industry and have never spared anything to make it a success; but our people, we regret to say are not yet sufficiently alive to the interest of their own country. You may well imagine what a loss it is to us to see it not working.

The Balance Sheet is prepared and has been audited and passed by the Directors.—Yours faithfully etc.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Paid Chairman Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

An important question came up for discussion before the Allahabad Municipal Board at its monthly meeting on Friday. The Government of the United Provinces had expressed a desire that the appointment of a whole time paid Chairman should be tried as an experimental measure for the Municipal Boards of Allahabad and Cawnpore. The District Officer has not time to do municipal work and his own duties as well, with result that the district work suffered. The suggestion of Government was that a paid Chairman who would devote all his time to municipal work should be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,600 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 100 and the Board was asked to pass a formal resolution to that effect and to suggest how their additional expenditure should be met. It was resolved as a preliminary step to ask Government whether the Board would be permitted to elect their own Chairman under the provisions of Section 20 of the Municipalities Act and further discussion of the question was postponed.

Several interesting matters connected with the administration of criminal justice in the Punjab, remarks the "Pioneer," are dealt with in a resolution published in the "Punjab Gazette." The judges of the Chief Court, in endeavouring to account for the marked increase in reported cases of crime, are forced to take refuge in the old familiar explanation—the litigious nature of the Punjab peasant. Sir Denzil Ibbetson concurs in this view. At the same time he is convinced that a private grudge is not at the bottom of all the false cases brought; some of the cases he would attribute to the "inveterate habit of using the cheaper agency of the criminal courts in what are really civil disputes." In default of a more efficacious check to this growing evil, the subordinate courts are impressed with the necessity of employing more rigorously than they have done in the past the repressive provisions of the code. The question of the infliction of whipping as a judicial punishment is said to be still under the consideration of the Government of India; but though apparently no decision on the main point has yet been arrived at, instructions regarding the manner in which the punishment should be inflicted have been received and are about to be issued to those concerned by the Punjab Government. Some new ground is broken by the Judges in regard to matrimonial offences. The accepted theory in the past has been that an increase in this class of cases was largely the result of plague, which by thinning out the ranks of the female sex had a tendency to enhance the value of the surviving women. The Judges have at last come to the conclusion that this theory will not cover all the facts, and in certain districts accordingly they discovered deeper causes at work. They believe that a gradual change in social conditions is bringing about a "growing independence of women from parental control in their marital relations. The consequence is frequent domestic conflicts followed by the institution of the inevitable complaint of abduction by parents who allege a previous marriage." It is one thing, however, to find the cause, another to provide a satisfactory remedy. A system of registration has been suggested, but both His Honour and the Judges express grave doubts as to the possibility of introducing any efficacious system of the kind "in the present state of native society."

PARLIAMENTARY LONGWINDEDNESS.

EUCLID'S definition of a straight line, "length without breadth," might justly be applied to too many of the speeches delivered in the House of Commons, especially by those who are supposed to have what is called the ear of the House, just as they themselves, we fear, are often likened outside of it, according to the same authority's definition of a geometrical point, as "position without magnitude." Length without breadth in public speaking arises from one or other of two causes; either that the speakers have nothing to say, or, for want of preliminary thinking, do not quite know what it is. Sometimes, of course, it is personal vanity that drives our elected representatives to this course; but, as a rule, they would be only too gladly denied this burdensome addition to their labours. They are expected to say something or other; and, poor men, they do their best to say it. That shrewd man of the world, Palmerston, once observed that, when people had come to the conclusion that "something" must be done, we might be quite sure it would turn out to be something either utterly wrong or wholly useless. Similarly, when a public man is expected to say something, he usually makes a deplorable exhibition of himself in the estimation of the fastidious; but he apparently satisfies the parliamentary or platform groundlings who look for a few words from him. Not having a few words ready, he gives utterance to a great many without ever coming to the point, and sits down, having consumed a certain amount of time, with no result save that of deferring to the wishes of those who desired to see him on his legs and hear his voice yet once more. What wonder that, as the Latins would have said, he again gives them cabbage, and not sprouting but sprouting cabbage. Finding that such empty and unsubstantial stuff is perfectly acceptable, he grows, reconciled, and at last accustomed, to delivering himself of a certain amount of it whenever the occasion presents itself. Anyone of an analytical turn listening to him attentively—not because he is worth listening to for anything he says, but in order to discern how certain supposed Atlases of the world support its government on their shoulders while standing on a tortoise which in turn stands on nothing—will end by perceiving that the thing is done by the speaker groping about aloud for something approaching to a statement, a fact, an argument, or an illustration, and meanwhile, as schoolboys say, "piffling on" through sentence after sentence signifying nothing. Occasionally he at last hits upon something approaching to the material he is in search of, but as often as not resumes his seat, with the feeling of Tennyson's Farmer after a morning in church—that he has said what he ought to have said, otherwise nothing. Their is a sliding-scale of emptiness in speakers. But, listening to most of them, one is reminded of the couplet of the seventeenth-century satirist:—

> The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
> But.....never deviate into sense.

But even where the speaker has really and truly not only something, but a good deal to say, he almost invariable sins against the law of verbal economy, is gratuitously longsome and wearingly longwinded. Mr. Haldane is a man of unusual powers of mind, but he seems to have grafted on Caledonian verbosity German voluminousness as in the exposition of his Army scheme to the House of Commons, with the result that the latter portion of it was addressed to almost empty benches; and, every time he recurs to the subject, in itself a supremely important one, he falls into the same error. He strikes the rock not once, twice, and thrice, but over and over again; and though a certain amount of pellucid water does flow from it, it is by no means commensurate with the striking. Mr. Asquith committed the same error in unfolding his Budget. The two Leaders of the House, be it said with all becoming respect, are not on every occasion equally good speakers, though the Leader of the Opposition is a man of rare intellectual power, and his mind is a continually thinking apparatus, not a mere tinkling one, like the bell of a telephone, leading you to suppose that something is waiting to be said to you it is necessary for you to hear; which, none times out of ten, it turns out not to be.

But it is not in the House of Commons alone that our public men are expected to speak at inordinate length, and that they copiously respond to the expectation. When the Parliamentary session is over, then with our political performers, as with our London actors, the Provincial Tours set in, and company after company of Party mimes and posturers follow each other through the country; their coming being announced, as with certain other of "his Majesty's Servants," by flaming posters on local walls and hoardings. Ministers and ex-Ministers alike are expected to play the part of Lord Salisbury's village circus, with their wearisome go-rounds, and shots, bad and good, at their antagonistic Party Aunt-Sallys. Time was when it would have been deemed a breach of political decorum for a Cabinet Minister, present or past to speak anywhere in the country save in his own constituency or county Palmerston's quips and cranks and good-natured rounds with the Tivertod butcher, Disraeli's periodical pronouncements, now sonorous, now saturnine, at Slough or High Wycombe, and Sir Robert Peel's solemn self-exculpations at Tamworth being among the records English Party History still remembered by those from whose minds motor-cars and "topical" newspapers have not driven all heed and regard for the stately and serious past. To Mr. Gladstone we are indebted for the abolition of that ancient custom, as for the abstraction of so many other things, and for organised Pilgrimages of Passages from John o' Groat's House to Land's End.

Nor is it only in the domain of Party Politics that conspicuous public men are induced—indeed, almost compelled—to put in an appearance, as the phrase is, at the gatherings of Societies and Associations with which they are not in any way connected, either by education, instinct, or taste. Oriental Despots, when irritated by inability to raise a loan for the purchase of more novelties for their Seraglio, are said to exclaim, "Kill somebody!" They do not indicate anybody in particular, only it is expected to be someone of position, wealth, or importance. Similarly, our despotic Democracy, when wishing to be entertained by a new subject of which it knows nothing, but the attractions of which have been dinned into its ears by the experts of that particular Cult, exclaim, "Get somebody; somebody who can speak fluently, and whose name everybody knows, but whom we have never seen." The command has to be obeyed. Suppose the subject is, say, "The Cognition of the Unknowable," to be debated at the local Mechanics' Institute, some public man or other, gifted with platitudinous rhetorics, who knows precious little about even the knowable, is announced as the leading attraction of the evening. Should the theme be "Who is the Greatest Living Poet?" the committee, in default of a competent and dispassionate critic, who would take good care not to be allured into such a hornet's nest, press into the service a Ministerial Free-trader or an active Tariff Reformer, whose acquaintance with contemporary poetical literature is confined to the judgments and hackneyed quotations of his own Party paper, and, duly crammed by such prompters, discourses for fifty minutes, in a wandering sort of way, upon a matter he knows nothing about, and his followers are lost in admiration at his ability to combine literary scholarship with political infallibility. Occasionally a politician of deserved eminence, congenital intellectual power, and wide accomplishment, has to permit himself to be sacrificed to an audience who love to see a gladiator hitting or missing—it is all one—to help to make for them a gooseberry-season holiday. A memorable instance of this was when Mr. Balfour had to pronounce the opening Address of the British Association a few years ago. He got through the task tolerably well, but only tolerably well. Some time before, the late Lord Salisbury performed the same office with shining success. But then he was a deeply versed Man-of-Science as well as a great Statesman. Will certain persons now in power be expected to do something of the same kind in turn? If so, they will have one qualification for the task, if not two: longwindedness, plus colossal self-confidence. But the judicious will laugh quietly in their sleeves. Unhappily these frequent appearances and longwinded discourses end by cheapening the individuals who submit to this demand for them and the result is the diminution, and finally the destruction, of all personal and commanding Authority.

THE censor of plays has interdicted "The Breaking Point," a play which was to have been produced at the Haymarket Theatre. The author, Mr. E. Garnett-son of the late Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, is at a loss to know why the piece has been censored, and has determined to publish it in book form, so that the public may form their own conclusions.

A CURIOUS incident happened during a stag hunt on Exmoor. After a fine gallop from Clannacombe the stag was taken in the garden of Pitt Farm, and in his struggles he upset several beehives. Hounds and field were routed, and it was some time before the stag's body could be recovered by men swathed in muslin, which they borrowed from a neighbouring house.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE £ S. D. OF LABOUR LEGISLATION.

A question of great and growing importance, alike from the financial and the economic point of view, is that of legislative interference in industrial affairs writes T. Good in the "Pall Mall Gazette." With that labour legislation which seeks to make our mines safe and our factories healthy, or which reasonably regulates the employment of women and children, no one now finds serious fault; but when we are invited, not merely to protect labour in general, and to compensate every wage-earner who falls victim of an industrial accident, but to restrict by law the hours of work of grown men—of men whose hours of labour are already shorter than those of most other classes of workers, of men whose wages are fairly high, of men who are strongly organized and have proved their competence to look after their own interests—we think it is time to count the increased cost of production, and the consequent commercial handicap, involved in the State regulation of labour conditions.

With the merits or demerits of the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill we do not propose to deal just now; but as cheap coal is so vital to our industrial, commercial, and economic welfare, we may usefully draw attention to the effects of past legislation carried in the interests of our miners. It is safe to say that in the last fifty or sixty years the Mines Acts and Mines Amendment Acts which have been passed in this country have increased the cost of coal production by 2s. per ton. Two shilling per ton of coal raised now means £35,000,000 a year. We do not complain, because most of those measures were carried in the interests of safety or in the interests of women and children; but in the present conditions of political activity, with the labour legislation movement more than usually pronounced—so pronounced that we are asked, not merely to add further to the cost of production, but to curtail production itself—we think the time opportune to carefully review the legislative panacea for industrial ills. In mining legislation on the one hand, and, in workmen's compensation on the other, we have excellent object-lessons in the economics of State control.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the miner's lot was probably worse than that of any other worker in this country. Hard labour, long hours, and low wages: primitive appliances, inadequate ventilation, and bad drainage; infinite toil, danger, and hardship were the predominating conditions of the miner's life. In these circumstances it is little wonder that in the era of industrial legislation which started some sixty years ago, miners' questions have been the most prominent of the labour problems dealt with by Parliament: for Parliament has, indeed, done more on behalf of the underground worker than for any other. Mining work in this country has been rendered almost as safe as human laws can make it according to present knowledge. In the ten years ending 1905 the average annual number of workers killed in and about our coal mines did not represent more than one in every 770 employed. In the ten years ending 1855 the percentage was equal to one in every 250. That is to say that the miner's work is now three times more safe than it was half a century ago. Since 1842, when the first bill dealing with mining labour was passed—a bill to prohibit the working of women in coal mines, etc.—there has been an almost constant succession of Mines Acts in the interests of safety. In 1855, in 1860, in 1862, in 1872, and in 1887 very important Acts were passed regulating the employment of young persons; providing for adequate timbering, draining, and ventilating; for efficient lamps and the proper use of explosives; for up-to-date signalling arrangements: for the lining, casing, and fencing of shafts; for duplicate shafts; and for a multitude of other safeguards.

But there is one cardinal and fundamental fact overlooked, to which we desire to call attention, and that is that much of the progress effected in our industrial affairs, and especially in the matter of promoting safety in mines, is not entirely, or even mainly, due to legislative interference, but is very largely due to the spread of human knowledge, the growth and application of science, and the natural development of humanitarian ideas—the progress effected is as much the result of voluntary efforts as of compulsory regulations. To credit legislation with all the improvements is unfair; to place unlimited confidence in more legislation is dangerous; to neglect to count the cost of legislation is unwise; and to fail to recognise the results of the application of science to industry is to commit a grave economic blunder. We do not dispute the actual and beneficent effects of much of this labour legislation—we think it is time to count the increased cost of production, and the consequent commercial handicap, involved in the State regulation of labour conditions.

Numbers of Scotch women are now at work, sitting, kooling, or standing, as they can reach most easily, beside the herring-filled troughs and piles of herring. They are wearing big sea boots, black pleated oilskin skirts with crossed straps over the shoulders, and coloured jerseys or woollen bodices; their arms are bare and their hair is generally plaited. Many of them wear shawls or coloured handkerchiefs over their heads. Some of the women are "gutting" the herrings. To do this each woman takes a herring, back to palm, in the left hand, and with the right inserts the knife just where the backbone joins the head. Then with a quick twisting movement she cuts out the stomach and intestines and throws them into a malt tin basin by her side. The large fish go into one basket, the small fish into another. All this is done so swiftly that the eye can scarcely follow her movements. One woman can gut from two to three dozen fish in a minute. To avoid cutting themselves, the "gutters" wear bandages round their fingers and frequently also on the left wrist.

When the baskets are filled the gutters carry them to where other women are packing the barrels, which stand ready to receive the herrings. They empty the fish into large tubs and mingle salt with them. From the contents of these tubs the "packers" fill the barrels, each of which holds 37½ gallons. The packer fits the herrings carefully into the barrels, first one herring lying on its back, then two with their tails overlapping and their heads touching the edge of the barrel, and so on till one layer is completed. Then a sprinkling of salt, and then another layer of herrings, begun at another side of the barrel, so that the fish lie at right angles to those beneath. Then more salt, then herrings, till the barrel is filled. It takes two gutters to keep a packer busy. The women work in parties of three, or "crows"—two to gut and one to pack. Each crew can fill forty or more barrels a day. After the barrels have been packed they are left with their lids lying loosely on top for ten days or so, when the bung-hole is opened, and the salt, which has by this time melted, is allowed to run away. The herrings have also shrunk and settled down—"pined," as it is called,—and several more layers have now to be added in order to fill the barrel again. This is called "topping." After this the top hoop of the barrel is removed to allow of the lid being driven securely in, and then fastened on again by the cooper. The barrels are then placed lying on their sides, and one or two of the fisher lassies are told off to pour fresh pickle in through the bung-hole. Last of all, the name and trade mark of the maker are stencilled on to the top of the barrel by one of the women.

At both Scarborough and Grimsby and in England generally the Scotch fisherwomen are paid 10s. a week for the time of their engagement. In addition to this, each crew are paid 8d. for every barrel of herrings they fill. As they are able to fill jointly about forty barrels a day and work six days a week, their earnings will amount to somewhere about £8 a week—£2. 13s. 4d. for each woman. When the standing wage of 10s. is added to this, it brings each woman's wages up to £3 3s. 4d. This, however, does not last during the whole of the season. "Topping," filling the barrels with pickle, stencilling on the maker's name, and so forth are paid at the rate of 3d. an hour, and all these things have to be done in their turn. It must be remembered, too, that would not, had we the power, repeal one of the Acts so far passed in the interests of our miners; but we do contend that much of the progress in rendering our mines more safe than they were formerly is largely, if not mainly, due to causes other than legislative. The moral, social, and educational status and conditions of our miners have been materially—have been, in fact, enormously—improved in the last half-century or so; and this improvement in the individual this improvement in humanity due to progressive civilisation, is reflected not merely in improved technical knowledge, but in increased sobriety, care, and thought; and improved knowledge and caution bring increased safety and a diminution of accidents. We contend that legislation receives more credit than it deserves; that the improvements resulting from the application of scientific methods of working, and from the increased sobriety and knowledge of the workers are not duly appreciated, and that the cost of legislative interference is not sufficiently recognised either by Parliament or the public.

A good many years ago, Mr. Headlet, in his evidence before a Royal Commission, said that the Mines Act of 1872 alone had added 8d. per ton to the cost of coal getting. The further amendments contained in the Act of 1887 added at least another 3d. per ton. In the meantime as well as since 1887 and prior to 1872, more Acts were passed, involving increased cost. One eminent colliery proprietor, the Earl of Granbille, in a speech in the House of Lords, put the increased cost of coal production, due to sixteen years of legislation, including the Acts of 1872-1887, at from 1s. to 2s. per ton, according to the different circumstances of the various mines; while the late Mr. C. M. Percy, of Wigan, an independent authority on mining matters—and, in fact, an advocate of legislation—admitted that the increased cost imposed by the Acts of 1872-1887 was not less than 1s. per ton on the average. We are justified, therefore in our estimate that State regulation has within a period of half a century or thereabouts added not less than 2s per ton to the cost of our coal. And on top of these mines Regulation Acts we have had Employers' Liability Acts and Workmen's Compensation Acts. We venture to say that the cost of workmen's compensation under the new Act which has just become operative will prove to be quite 3d. per ton of coal raised. Then, again, sanitary, educational, parochial, and other matters have still further increased industry's burdens. There is a point beyond which coal—the "daily bread" of our manufacturing trades—cannot be taxed without serious and permanent injury to the common weal. We suggest that we are dangerously near that point.

It must not be inferred, however, that we assume, or that any one closely acquainted with industrial affairs assumes that the whole weight of the burden of labour legislation falls upon capital. Some of the weight falls directly, and much of the weight falls indirectly, upon the very workers in whose interests this labour legislation is carried. Especially is this the case in the matter of workmen's compensation. The new Workmen's Compensation Act, which will prove to be a much more substantial burden than most people imagine, will not be all gain to labour. This new imposition, on top of increasing local rates and high Imperial taxation, will stimulate employers to effect every possible economy in their works. That many of those economies will be effected at the expense of labour no one can doubt. Not only will employers be more than ever reluctant to engage elderly and delicate men, but the young and strong ones will be further speeded up. Our purpose is not to cavil at any measure that makes for the reasonable protection of labour, or that brings succour to the victims of toil, but we would earnestly remind those who are now so active in forcing the pace of the industrial legislation movement that it is possible, through excessive zeal and misdirected efforts, not merely to harass capital and handicap industry, but to inflict injury and hardship upon the very labour they seek to benefit.

THE EGYPTIAN SERVICE.

Reported Exclusion of English this Year.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Globe," under date October 6, says:—

Reports, well authenticated, in circles where the Anglo-Egyptian officials who rule Egypt do work and congregate, make it clear that the hitherto unfailing annual importation of Englishmen to join their forces to the Egyptian service will not, for the first time, take place this year.

It therefore seems fairly certain that Sir Eldon Gorst means to make a serious beginning in the attempt at leading the Egyptians by slow stages to the point of governing themselves.

An official correspondent, writing to the "Egyptian Gazette," goes so far as to reveal not merely the negative information of there being no English influx to expect, but the positive statement that a confidential note is being circulated among the Ministers and Advisers containing a list of posts at the Ministry of Public Works which, now held by Englishmen, are to devolve by degrees on natives. This is proceeding apace, and one wonders whether Lord Cromer would approve of it.

The step is a momentous one to take and the experiment is, of course, not only the most interesting essay in our policy in Egypt for a long time, but it is also the most daring. That is all the more so in view of one of Lord Cromer's parting messages. It was a mild protest against criticism or condemnation of the staffing of the Egyptian services by Englishmen. Lord Cromer stated he thought it not desirable, and, indeed, not possible, to effect an immediate reduction in their numbers.

Instead of being overstaffed, the Khedive's service, he considered, was in some instances undermanned, as far as the European staff was concerned, and the latter would have to be increased.

SCOTCH FISHER LASSIES.

The Herring Season on Our East Coast.

The herring fishing season, which begins at Stornoway in the spring and passes thence to the Shetlands and gradually south, has now reached Scarborough and Grimsby. At Scarborough the fishing usually begins towards the end of August or early in September, about a fortnight before the herrings reach Grimsby, and goes on in both places till about Christmas. A large percentage of the herrings caught are as soon as landed bought by the Scotch fish-curing firms that, with their army of fisher-lassies, follow the boats from port to port. The salted fish—"white herrings" as they are called—are usually cured on the open quay or in yards near by. As quickly as possible the herrings are thrown with large quantities of salt into tubs and barrels, and thence as required into big wooden troughs ready for the hands of the workers. Sometimes, too, the fish are piled up in great heaps upon the quay.

In many places, especially those at which the fishing takes place during the summer months, the women work only as long as the light last. At Scarborough, for instance, they are working from six in the morning till seven in the evening, with an hour's interval for breakfast from eight to nine and another from one to two for dinner. As the days grow shorter they will stop work at six o'clock. In some other places lamps are provided for use after dark, and then the women frequently have to go on working far into the night, and sometimes till three and four o'clock in the morning, perhaps through wind and rain and bitter cold. Periods of over-pressure, when scarcely any time is allowed for sleep, are frequently followed by days, perhaps weeks, of enforced idleness. This is excused on the ground that the goods are perishable, but as herrings are sometimes kept for a month in salt before being gutted and packed, one cannot help feeling that the plea is insufficient. It must, however, be admitted that it would be hard to find a stronger, healthier, and more cheerful body of women than the Scotch fisher lassies. Their wages compare favourably with almost every trade in which women are engaged. Their work effectively disposes of the idea that women must always be the underpaid drudges in every trade, the inevitable result of whose labour is to "bring down the prices" and who are only employed at all because they are "cheap." "They make more money than we do," the coopers will tell you, speaking of the fisher women. "Then why don't you do their work instead of your own?" I asked on one occasion. "Oh, men can't. They could not do it quick enough. Men could not make beer money at it. You see the women begin from the time they leave school," was the reply. E. S. P.

BRITISH V. FOREIGN SOCIALISM.

Interview with Mr. Sidney Webb.

M. F. J. de Tessan relates in the "Liberte" a conversation he had a few days ago with Mr. Sidney Webb on the question of British trades unionism, the worker and strikes generally.

Referring to the recent meetings held by the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Webb remarked. "There is nothing extraordinary in this propaganda. Every winter the Socialists take advantage of the long evenings to disseminate their doctrines." He added that English Socialism does not resemble German or French Socialism. Pure collectivism has no chance of being understood by the working classes in England. This foreign Socialism was too intellectual. The English would always remain "possibilists—reformists." Their Socialism is tempered by the vision of the realities of the moment. That desire for absolute uniformity which characterises the French is not found among the English. The vision of an ideal world does not prevent the British workman from devoting himself to the reforming of details. He will not overthrow the whole edifice; he prefers to reconstruct his house stone by stone. Revolutionary socialism is unknown in England.

"I do not see any fear," continued Mr. Webb, in answer to another question, "of General Confederation of labour, particularly of a General Political Confederation. Our trades unionism is not inspired by political passion. Our working-class organisations are extremely jealous of their special prerogatives. Friendly arrangements will be come to, but we shall never see the trade unions united under one levelling confederation. This is not to say that the working classes lack cohesion or entente. While recognising the common interests that bind them and the necessity of maintaining certain principles, the various sections prefer to preserve their individuality.

Remarking that in general in England disputes between workmen and employers were settled with a minimum of damage, and that after a certain amount of irritation such disputes were usually arranged on details allowing the question to be reopened on fresh base, Mr. Webb, said the moderation and pacific spirit of the English workmen's organisations was worthy of praise.

He did not believe in the solution of the general strike. "Except for a few excited persons whom we look upon as Anarchists no one dares preach it. It is not discussed in any serious union."

THE First Commissioner of Works has, in accordance with custom, issued to the Lord Mayor and other representatives of the Corporation warrants for venison from the royal forests. These warrants had their origin in the early charters granted to the City of London, in which their "huntings" were secured to the citizens. Twelve bucks and twelve does are presented. Of these the Lord Mayor receives four of each, the Sheriffs three, and the Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer one buck and one doe each.

BY THE WAY.

DO YOU WANT WAR?

THE Germans at Manila Bay complained, it will be remembered, of the restrictions imposed, doubtless rightly by Admiral Dewey, and Admiral von Diedrichs went aboard the American flagship to talk the matter over with Dewey. This is Admiral Coghlan's version, communicated at a public banquet in New York. "'Tell your Admiral,' said Dewey, 'his ships must stop where I say.' 'But we fly a flag,' said the German officer. 'Those flags can be bought anywhere at half a dollar a yard,' said Dewey, and there wasn't a bit of fun in his face when he said it either. 'Any one can fly that flag,' he continued, 'The whole Spanish fleet might come on us with those colours if they wanted. Therefore I must and will stop you. Tell your Admiral I am blockading here. I am tired of the character of his conduct. I have made it as lenient as possible for him. Now the time has arrived when he must stop. Listen to me. Tell your Admiral that the slightest infraction of these orders by himself or his officers will mean but one thing. Tell him, what I say—it will mean war. Make no mistake when I say that it will mean war. If you people are ready for war with the United States, you can have it in five minutes.'" That is the story which Admiral Coghlan told his after-dinner audience.

THE POWER OF MELODY.

The announcement of the discovery that a certain form of light directed upon the eye will make the patient insensible of the pain caused by the extraction or "stopping" of teeth—it does not say whose teeth, by the way—suggests a hope to those who conscientiously pay periodical visits to the dentist. Hitherto there has been no escape from the torture of the hooks and drills and hammers which the dentist uses; the patient has had to endure a form of martyrdom which would have done credit to a Grand Inquisitor. The violet rays promise to change all that. It is a wonder that no up-to-date dentist has tried the effect of music. A quack who used to draw teeth and crowds at the same time as a preliminary to vending an embrocation, always employed a band, and declared that its effects killed all sense of pain in the jaw upon which he operated. It may have been true, or it may not; at any rate, no sound suggesting pain was ever heard to escape a patient. Of course the music was loud and it would have needed a very lusty yell to drown it.

MERRIE ENGLAND.

The game of bowls says a medical paper, is being revived. In some parts of England there is no room for a revival unless new lands be acquired for greens. Lancashire has more bowling clubs than Scotland has golf clubs. Every country inn and many the towns and cities have their bowling pitches; every public park has them; every man who has a strip of lawn big enough for the purpose bowls upon it throughout the summer nights. Bowls never has died down in Lancashire. The old games never quite go out; they always have a home somewhere. Tip-cat, called by strange names, flourishes in the North; skittles, played with ball or wooden cheese, is supreme in the hearts of Midlanders; quoits claim thousands of devotees in certain parts of Yorkshire and in the Southern and Eastern counties. The popularity of these pastimes constitutes an answer to those who complain that onlookers at football matches are not also players; the spectators at football matches are, as to thousands of them, bowlers, quoiters, tip-cattists, or something of the sort. Polite games like tennis and croquet may suffer a temporary eclipse when young men and maidens prefer to go courting on cycles, but the old games which Merrie England knew flourish ever in their kingdoms.

GONE ALOFT.

The first skyscraper created in New York caused a multitude of good and true Americans to suffer from stiff-neck, and diabolo is playing havoc with the cervical vertebræ of a host of English men and women. But there is an epidemic in town now, for which the new game cannot be blamed. Another skyscraper, a dirigible contrivance of that ilk, manned by Colonial Capper and Co., is the cause. We have a stiff-necked generation in our midst, and it is all through watching the evolutions of the Army airship which took the town by storm on Saturday. The unexpected apparition must have caused many misunderstandings, if we may judge from an experience narrated by Lady Bloomfield of the Lord and Lady Clancricarde of her day. A friend, newly returned from the Continent, met Lady Clancricarde out driving and asked after her husband. "He is there," she said, pointing heavenward. The inquirer poured forth expressions of condolence, but the lady reassured him by motioning to a balloon in which her husband was at the moment peacefully sailing overhead.

GRIM GIFTS.

"What will he do with it?" the friends of Mr. Walter Frampton will be asking. Brinkley the murderer whom he defended, bequeathed him his Masonic regalia, in token of gratitude for his efforts to save him from conviction. Another murderer notorious in latter days, left behind him a prescription for a cough mixture, and his relatives applied to the coroner for permission to have it. Condemned men have thought out strange ways of bestowing their estates and their own remains. A Frenchman desired that certain of his bones should be converted into chess pieces. His instructions were followed, and the pieces passed into the possession of Mme. Trebelli, who it is said, had a velvet bag made for each of the relics, and permitted them to be handled only by the most distinguished players of chess.

WHOSE PROPERTY?

Has a man lying under sentence of death the right to will away his mortal remains? There is no property in the dead body of a human being. It is a crime to steal a coffin or a winding-sheet, but it is not legally regarded as a crime to take away a body. It is nobody's property. Brinkley left a portion of his estate for his funeral expenses, which was unnecessary, seeing that he was buried, as he knew would be the case, within the walls of the prison in which he died. But Clarke, a Chelmsford murderer, willed away a portion of his remains. He bequeathed the fingers of the hand with which he had committed the murder for which he was to suffer to his three children, "as a warning to them, as my fingers were the cause of bringing myself to the gallows and my children to poverty." Whether the bequest could have been enforced or not, the fingers were removed after the testator's end, and disposed of in the manner in which he had directed.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

If the "Modernist" have to leave the Roman Catholic Church it will be interesting, in view of the "Wees" and "Frees" dispute, to see what happens to properties in which the victims have at present an interest. There will be no repetition of what occurred in the case of Signor (afterwards Sir) Horatio Pallavicini, who coming to England in the reign of Queen Mary, was appointed collector of the Papal taxes gathered in the kingdom. At Mary's decease he had large sums of money in his possession. He became a Protestant, so that these sums enriched not the Vatican but the Pallavicini estate. Mention of Pallavicini recalls a marriage scheme interesting in view of the discussion of the Deceased Wife's Sister Act. Widowed, his second wife married Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle and godfather of the Protector. Her two daughters and one son by her first husband married, severally, the two sons and daughter of her second husband by his first wife.

A NEWSPAPER TWELVE CENTURIES OLD.

The "Peking Gazette" the publication of which, according to a recent telegram, has been suspended, is a very venerable patriarch among newspapers, since it is said to have made its first appearance something like 1,000 years ago; but it is not, as is often stated, the oldest journal in the world. This distinction belongs to the "Tsing-Pao" (or Peking News), which was founded nearly twelve centuries ago and was venerable when its younger rival, the "Gazette," was cradled. Indeed, M. Huart, French Consul at Canton, claims a still earlier birth for the News, which, he says, was founded early in the sixth century, 800 years before a newspaper was known in Europe. The "Tsing-Pao," which is the "Times" of China, now appears as a book of twenty-four pages, octavo size, tied in a yellow cover by two knots of rice-paper, and its price is about twenty cents a month. This is the "edition de luxe," officially recognised by the Emperor; there is also a popular edition.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

A globe-trotter was talking the other day about the London cabby.

"A hansom or a four-wheeler is supposed to be cheap in London," he said.

"Of course, it is impossible to ride in a London cab and pay only the legal fare of a shilling for two miles. Try cab-riding without liberal tipping, and the cabmen will assail you with the most brilliant and witty sarcasm.

"I know a lawyer who, through ignorance, rode from the British Museum to the Ritz Hotel in Piccadilly, and only gave his driver the shilling required by law.

"The driver looked at this shilling and bit his lip. Then, in the most courteous manner, he motioned to the lawyer to get in again.

"'Go on,' he said. 'Do step in again, sir. I could ha' drove ye a yard or two further for this 'ere.'"—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

THE "Swadeshi" movement has evidently not been devoid of effect on the liquor trade of Eastern Bengal. According to the Excise Commissioner's Report for the year 1906-07, the number of licenses settled at the beginning of the year was 226, or only five less than in the previous year, but a number of those were afterwards surrendered, owing to the losses sustained by the holders through the abstention of Bengalis from imported liquor, which became more and more general as the year went on.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSES IN "THE BARRIER."

MISS Tempest, generally recognized as one of the best dressed women in London, and who understands the art of wearing her gowns with the chic of the true Parisienne, will show us some of the very latest creations of this season's modes in the exquisite dresses worn in Mr. Alfred Sutro's production "The Barrier," at the Comedy, to-night. A charming gown of Chinese blue mousseline de soie, the skirt perfectly plain, falling in artistic folds and fastening at the side, down which is a wide bow, has the back finished in shawl end. The corsage has a daintily-tucked chemisette of white chiffon under and original over-bodice of mousseline, which is finished with a folded ceinture

MR. DOOLEY ON THE RIOTS IN VANCOUVER.

The Story in Brief.

"I wondher," said Mr. Hennessy, "if Japan is goin' to war with England over th' riots in Vancouver. I hope so."

"Don't use such language," said Mr. Dooley. "It wasn't a riot. There's no such thing as a riot undher th' British flag. Th' Jap'nese governmint has been assured that no harm was meant be th' playful antits iv a British holiday crowd. All th' throuble was made be Americans, annyhow, an' 'tis up to th' Jap'nese to come over an' shoot at us."

"'Tis a gr-reat disapintment to me, Hinnissy. D'ye mind whin th' h-ads out in San Franscisco insulted th' mighty power iv Nippon be refusin' to admit any little Nippers over sixty years iv ago into th' public schools, bo denyin' credit to a well-known a b'ick iv th' Mikydoo because he hadn't paid his last bill an' be sindin' back a veal cutlet in a Jap'nese restaurant because it wasn't cooked enough, our good frinds acrost th' sea were much disturbed. They cudden't see anny other outcome but war. No proud country like Japan cud submit to havin' her sons threated th' way foreigners are always treated. I used to read what th' London 'Times' had to say about it an' I wanted to go out to San Francisco with a club an' defind th' rights iv th' harmless little dark people. 'Our readers,' says this gr-reat conservative an' on prejudiced organ iv public thought, our readers well known our sympathy with th' people iv America in their sthruggle f'r civilissation. For many years it has remained unbroken excipt when they where in throuble. Blood is thicker than wather. Not much, but some. However, in spite iv our ancient frindship we are shocked an' horror sthricken at th' conduck iv th' people iv San Francisco to'rd our gallant little dark alleys, an', much as we wud deplore it, we believe th' time 'as come f'r th' Jap'nese governmint to sind a fleet acrost th' Pacific an' blow th' United States off th' map, which they could do with wan hand tied behind thim. Th' United States must larn their responsibilities, an' if they cannot prevint thrunken cultyurs in California fr'm compellin' Jap'nese gintlemen to draw knives on thim, thin th' time has come to bombard their cities an' lay waste their coast. It is gratifyin' to observe that no such occurrences has been raported fr'm anny British colony or wud be raported. Wherivar th' British flag flies human life is respicted.'

"Well, sir, I was humilyated f'r me counthry. That's wan thing about us Americans, we're very proud iv our counthry but we're aisily humilyated be her. If anything happens ovar here that don't seem just right, th' pa-per I r-read remarks: 'Such a same as things wudden t by tol'rated in England f'r a minyit.' There are moments, Hinnissy, whin I'm ra-aly depressed about this her gr-reat counthry iv ours, it's so diff'rent fr'm England. So whin I r-read about th' outbreak in Vancouver I give a hearty laugh. 'Well,' says I, 'we're not so much worse thin a mynaw else. I wondher will Japan declare war again England? She cud aisily lick us, but can she lick ivrybody at wanst?'

"But, as Hogan says, me triumph was short-lived. I was in th' midst iv me hilarity whin I picked up th' paper an' read an extinct fr'm th' London 'Times' that explained it all. It was an aisy explanation. I wondher I didn't think iv it. Can't ye guess it? Oh, thry. Well, sir, th' simple explanaton iv it is that Americans done it all. Yes, sir, we invaded this here peaceful British handet an' attacked th' friads iv Great Britain, an' chased thim through th' sthreets an' thin come home. I expicted to r-read fr'm th' London 'Times' 'England's Shame; Jap'nese assailed be colonists unworthy iv th' name iv Briton; army corps hurryin' to Vancouver to desthroy th' popylation an' raze th' city.' Instead iv which, Hinnissy, I r-read: 'Our faithful alleys have been again subjicted to th' most infamyous outrages be ruffyanly Americans. Not contint with inthrin' th' flag iv Nippon in th' Cnop sooey imporyums iv San Francisco, these uncivilized barbaryans have invaded svan iv His Majesty's colonies to carry on their neefaryous designs.

"Not havin' th' facts at hand, th' story in brief is this, as we imagine:—A few thousand Jap'nese, as well as siveral hundherd in His Majesty's subjects fr'm Indya who had left that noble an' fruitful impire on account iv th' provailin' famine, landed at Vancouver with th' idea iv takin' up their homes permanently or till they got a little ahead iv th' game. It is needless to say that they were heartily welcomed be th' staunch British popylation iv th' territory. Th' colonies are iver lile, an' there is no Briton even in far-off British Columbya that wud not willingly give up his job to further our foreign policy. Th' news iv th' coming iv this body iv imigrants to enrich th' popylation iv th' province was received with wild enthusyasm be the hearty British artisans. Th' day th' boat arrived nearly all th' facthries an' shops iv th' city were shut down, th' houses were decorated with Chinese, Hindoo an' British flags, an' triumphal arches were erected in th' sthreets bearin' th' motto, "All coons look alike to us." Bonfires were lit be th' popylace in th' Jap'nese an' Chinese stores, an' there were many affectionates reunions iv British subjicks an' subjicks iv th' Mikydoo, in which two were stabbed an' three were shot. Th' mooncipality joined in th' spirit iv th' occasion by issuin' th' customary holiday proclamation to th' people to keep off th' sthreets an' be ortherin' th' militshy to remain undher arms. At last th' gr-reat day arrived. Th' reception comity was out airly, an' fr'm th' break iv day thousands iv sons iv Britain armed with guns, pistols, crowbars, hunks iv coal, couplin pins, hatchets, bricks an' sling shots marched down, to th' docks to greet th' visitors in a manner suited to th' delightful frindly relations iv two gr'reat people. But just at th' moment whin all seemed finest, as th' throng iv Britains rushed forward to enprase th' new-comers an' pat thim on th' back iv th' head with th' implements iv their toil, an enormous swarm iv at laste thirty Americans appeared on th' scene an' attacked our dark brethren with cries iv, 'Kill thim,' 'Knock their bloomink 'eads hoff,' Ayen a 'arf a brick at 'thim,' an' so on. Th' Britons sturdily turned to th' definse iv our alleys an' thried to protict thim be throwin' thim into th' harbur. But th' good Yankees, inflamed with hathred, were too numerous f'r th' small but indomitable concourse iv British policmen an' civilians, an' all that cud be done f'r our visitors was to git them out iv harms way the chasin' them three or four miles out iv th' city. Thin' th' citizens, with that rare presence iv mind that is charackteristic iv th' Anglo-Saxon alone among nations, returned to th' city an' burned th' Chinese quarter to prevint th' American rowdies fr'm doin' so.

"Th' affair has caused gr-reat indignation at Ottawa. On hearin' th' news Sir Wilfol Laurier tiltygrafted to th' mayor iv Vancouver: 'Shocked an' pained be th' news. Was anny iv our fellows hurt? can't ye keep th' boys quiet?' To which th' mayor replied, 'If ye give me anny more iv ye'er jaw I'll ship th' whole lot iv Mongolyans to Ottawa.' His majesty's ripresintative, th' gov'nor gin'ral iv Canada, has taken a position worthy iv th' best thraditions iv his high office. On hearin' th' threadful news he immejately wint to his rooms an' changed his unyform. Whin he emerged he called together th' councillors iv th' impire an' submitted a despatch f'r their approval. They approved, an' late last night, pacin' up an' down th' vast anjecne chamber where so many Englishmen have perished iv cold an' so many Canajeens iv fright, he dictated th' message that has since rang round th' warruld: 'Fancy that!' Other sayings iv gov'nor gin'rals iv Canada have passed into history. We presoom that ivry British schoolboy is familyar with Lord Ripon's 'I say' an' th' Markee iv Lorne's 'Wat a countthry. But 'Fancy that' is no mere saying; it is more than a watch-word; it is England. We have no doubt that it will be said that th' gov'nor gin'ral has exceeded his constitutional powers be this bold declaration an' it must be admitted that he has gone further than anny iv his predecessors. But we believe that th' people iv Canada will agree that th' grave nature iv th' public emergency demanded bold action. That afthernoon th' gov'nor gin'ral received th' Jap'nese envoy in th' unyform iv th' post office volunteers in token iv his humility. Th' envoy wore th' well-known an' always atthractive Handmedown costume iv th' official class. This closes th' incident so far as Britain is consarned, but th' prospect is dark f'r America. Th' insult must be wiped out with blood. Latest intilligince (received just before tea time): Th' Americans ar-re increasing in number at Vancouver. A mob iv at least eighteen thousand iv them undher th' leadorship iv two men named Saunders McPherson an' Ennery Orkins have just cut off a Chinyman's pig tail. Sir Charless Tupper has started f'r th' front to protect th' Oryentals. Later, Sir Charles Tupper has decided not to go to th' front until th' Americans have been chased out iv Vancouver.'

"An' there ye are. I'm bowed in shame f'r me counthrymen. They seems to behave as bad abroad as at home. Not contint with disgracin' th' flag iv our nation they have brought shame on th' unspotted banner iv Great Britain. It's up to me to apologize. On hearin' th' news fr'm Vancouver, th' Jap'nese ambassadure hurrid to th' white house, but forchinitely th' prisident seen him comin' an' lit out through a window. Teddy is in a tur'ble state iv mind. 'Me heart,' says he, in a letter to th' Mikydoo, 'is wrung with sorry at th' thought iv th' outrages committed be my counthrymen at Vancouver. Although I received no votes in Vancouver at the last illiction, or if I did they were held out on me, I cannot evade th' responsibility fr th' popylation iv that unhappy city. I offer sincere apologies an' if ye hear iv a Chinyman bein' licked in London, Manchester, Liverpool, or Chipping Norton, blame it on us an' we'll beg ye're pardon.'

"An' there ye are. Faith, I don't know what's to become iv us. It's a large question iv intermayrtional law that our frinds across th'ain has prisinted to us. As Hogan says, does an Englishman who commits an assault an' battery on a Jap become ipso facto, as Hogan says, an American citizen? It looks to me fr'm this as though all a Canajean had to do to vote at wan iv our illections is to show a certyficate from th' coort clerk that he's been fined f'r lickin' a Chinyman.

"I suppose th' truth iv it is that ye can't take a rule an' dhraw a red line acrost a map an' make much diff'rence between th' people on wan side or another iv th' line. If people lived on maps 'twud be aisy. But they don't. I wudden't want to be a Canajean, though 'tis a pleasant counthry they live in. I wanst spent a few hours there assistin' in frein' Ireland be chasin' a letter carryer through a village shtreet an' whin I come back to this here land iv th' free I was arrested an' locked up in Buffalo. But ye cudden't pick out a Canajean fr'm anny other kind iv an American. They look like us, they use th' same kind iv money an' they talk almost as good English as we do. Politickally they don't agree with us but no more does Texas agree with Maine. They ain't anny rale diff'rence between th' American Americans who fought th' Japs at San Francisco an' th' Canajean Americans that fought thim at Vancouver. 'Tis aisy to be seen that most iv th' Canajeens who come to this counthry come fr'm th' part iv Canada that's most like England; an' when Americans to Canada they go to th' part that's most like America."

"I wondher why they don't shake off th' Saxon yoke," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Wud he want to shake off th' yoke iv a night Watchman that paid ye something f'r his sarvices?" said Mr. Dooley.

"But what are th' Japs goin' to do if nobody will let thim in?"

"What wud ye do if ivry time ye whut out iv dures somebody will threw a rock at ye?"

"I'd stay at home," said Mr. Hennessy.

"An' that," said Mr. Dooley, "may be what th' Japs'll have to do. Be th' looks iv things I think th' time is comin' whin 'twill be well f'r ivrybody to stay at home that don't want his head broke."

F. P. DUNNE.

MR. BOTHA, interviewed by a representative of the Natal "Mercury," declared himself in favour of the unification of the South African Colonies instead of their federation. He advocated the abolition of the existing legislatures, the creation of one Parliament, and the establishment of one administration for the whole of South Africa. The Transvaal, in his opinion, was admirably situated, and could do without unification. If that step were agreed upon the Transvaal would make a big sacrifice, and the other Colonies must also be prepared for sacrifices.

THE question "Is Japan living within her income?" has much troubled British investors of late. The Japanese Government Financial Commissioner has contributed an article of the subject to the "Financial Review of Reviews," in which he points out that before the restoration the people of Japan had to embark half their income to pay taxes, whereas the whole burden of tax, national and local, at the present time is only something like 30 per cent. He concludes by stating:—"The money Japan spends on the 'Army' and the 'Navy' is only so much as is required to repair the waste of the recent war and to restore her defences to the same strength in which they were maintained before it. The Government and the people are working together doing their utmost to develop the resources of the country, while there is no likely cause in the future for any appreciable increase in the Government expenditure. Japan's income will thus be increased, and so the percentage which the present taxation now bears to her income will be annually lessened, while the earnest endeavours of the Government to reduce the debt will lighten the burden on the people every year."

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/. per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 28th Oct., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

A DECADENT HAMLET.

Its People and their Ways.

Down in the valley an old corn mill and a ruined tannery, to say nothing of the necessary public-house, form on-third of the buildings in the hamlet to which a hilly, handy, well-kept road leads. Not so very many years ago, we are told, the only ingress was down a narrow bridle-path for the present road claims not more than a century's usage. It is a little picture of the Old England that is fast fading out of sight in the hard light which beats upon our industrial progress and rapidity of transit. The struggling poverty of the natives of the place may perhaps call aloud for change and a wider outlet. The mill stream bubbles among beautiful scenery. It seems to have its rise on the not far distant moorland, and pursues its gentle course down from the waste, through the well-preserved plantations, where the firs of the higher levels give place in turn to sycamores and taller, slenderer oaks than we know elsewhere. Part of the valley is a pleasure resort for holiday-makers from the neighbouring manufacturing town, and the longer summer afternoons are often vocal with their happy merriment. It is one of the meanings of our humanity that home expresses work and care; and we who live a pastoral life find the country a place of varied interests far from being altogether joyous or restful: therefore our peasants seldom laugh or sing loudly.

Ours is a sparsely populated district. As one old woman, eulogising the labours of our Vicar, said, it is "a strangling" (staggling) parish; we owned but five hundred inhabitents at the last census. Once we had nearly three thousand acres of common land where the villagers could pasture their cows and geese, but the Lord of the Manor and other landowners looked with covetous eyes on the communal possession, and enclosure robbed the natives of this means of augmenting their scanty income. Improvements in machinery, too, are answerable for much of our poverty. A lean-to building added to many of the cottages and known as "the shop" tells of the days when file-cutting, nailmaking, and even some simple engineering work were done by workmen in isolated rural districts, and Saturday saw men trudging to town to dispose of their week's work for at least a living wage. The men carried their files or nails in long, narrow bags of course linen, which, equally weighted at each end, were slung over the shoulders, or across the back of an ass by the more prosperous. The workers walked the six long miles of distance to the town, returning with iron and uncut files for the next week's work. File-cutting was an unhealthy employment, and after many bereavements through the consumption it entailed families were forced to abandon this means of earning a livelihood.

It might be that it the land were in proper cultivation there would be enough work for the men of such a scanty population. It does not seem so, since for the last five or six years many of them have trudged three miles morning and night in order to do navvy's work in the making of a large reservoir on the moorland, which is now nearly finished, leaving these labourers at fault for a new market for their services. Strangely enough in spite of the bleak, stormy climate and the sparse living, we see few signs of a rural exodus from this out-of-the world parish. Some of the female inhabitants have even been known to spend a lifetime without ever so much as visiting a valley a mile distant, though its beauty is most attractive.

We do not indulge in many social amenities here. The public-houses—the working men's clubs—have within the last ten years lost much of their popularity. We have seven inns, and were it not that most of the landlords follow other avocations they might retire to what in our country parlance we name "The Bastille." The country feast, that survival of ages, is now falling out of use here. It may be hoped that the standard of comfortable living has risen so much since the times when wheaten bread was a rare luxury in these North Derbyshire villages and the staff of life represented by oaten cakes that the enjoyment once a year of unusually good food is no longer looked upon with such desiring eyes. There are, however, still dances held at some of the inns in the Wakes week; and if the weather be fine the road itself is used for the purposes of a ballroom, where one may often be surprised at the lightfootedness of the rusties who trip it on the green. Another old custom has lately died out here. On the 1st of November the farm labourers had the privilege of going round to each house of any importance in the parish and asking and obtaining a small sum of money in lieu of the loaf baked from the newly harvested wheat, which gave the day the name of "Caking-day." In November, too, at Martinmas, a supper is provided at one of the inns for such as will pay the small fee, for the labourers who are changing service; this is somewhat invidously termed the "pack rag dinner." The ploughing matches also bring the working community of masters and servants into one evening's close association. Most of the company help to provide the entertainment after the prizes have been given, without standing on the order of their doing. The Vicar does his best to cheer the long winter by arranging concerts and festivities in the schoolroom, and now and again a short dramatic sketch is given with considerable enjoyment by the boys and girls of the neighbourhood.

There are some needs we suffer more crying than the lack of amusements. We have no library, and, unlike some Peakland villages where the forefathers of the hamlet have left a public dower of Mechanics Institutes, and quaint old-world literature, all the gifts left to the present generation of this parish are doles of money, clothing, and food for bodily uses. In Lent there is even, for fasting purposes, a weekly gift of salt herrings to each worshipper at evening service who put in his or her claim. It may be to this mental barrenness that we owe the sad fact that many, nay most, of the marriages here are forced, and in one neighbouring church the clergyman estimates the number of these too tardy ceremonies as 90 per cent.

I.G.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 19th October.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Oct. 07. GIPRy Section	2,51,432	5,17,079	5,037	7,73,449
IMR system	71,754	1,31,566	765	2,04,085
ADRy	13,271	17,964	96	31,291
Total...	3,36,457	6,66,609	5,899	10,08,925
Actuals for corresponding week ending 20th Oct. 06. GIPR Section	2,53,667	4,62,551	7,423	6,86,014
IMR system	67,561	1,21,005	822	1,91,488
ADRy	13,422	16,902	77	29,461
Total...	3,37,730	5,49,841	8,322	8,96,963
Increase (GIPR...	— 4,235	+ 1,14,528	— 2,458	+ 1,07,535
or Decrease IMR...	+ 2,093	+ 10,561	— 57	+ 12,597
ADRy	+ 849	+ 982	— 31	+ 1,830

AFTER winning six times at the annual shooting competitions of Ilford Volunteers, a wedding ring given by a local jeweller on condition that the winner married within the ensuing twelve months, Private W. C. Linsell, who is shortly to be married, has lost the trophy by only one point.

THE curl and ringlet are to disappear from the heads of the nurses at the Lewisham Infirmary. A visit from a lady inspector has resulted in the London County Council authorities complaining of the untidiness of the nurses' hair, and in consequence the matron has had to issue an order on the subject.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Programme for Yachting Season, 1907-1908.

Saturday, November 9th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, November 16th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, November 23rd.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, November 30th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, December 7th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, December 14th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, December 21st.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, December 28th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, January 4th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, January 11th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, January 18th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, January 25th.—1st Challenge Cup race and Handicap races for B and C classes.
Saturday, February 1st.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, February 8th.—2nd Challenge Cup race and Handicap races for B and C classes.
Saturday, February 15th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, February 22nd.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, February 29th.—Regatta, (Curzon Cup.)
Monday, March 2nd.—Regatta, (Lamington Cup.)
Tuesday, March 3rd.—Regatta.
Wednesday, March 4th.—Regatta, (Ladies' Day.)
Thursday, March 5th.—Regatta, (Y. R. A. Race.)
Friday, March 6th.—Regatta, (Rowing etc.)
Saturday, March 7th.—Regatta, (3rd Challenge Cup Race.)
Saturday, March 14th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, March 21st.—Town Cup Day.
Saturday, March 28th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, March 26th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, April 4th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, April 11th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, April 18th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, April 25th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, April 25th.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, April 25th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, May 2nd.—Handicap races for all classes.
Saturday, May 9th.—Handicap races for A, B and C classes.
Saturday, May 16th.—Handicap races for all classes.

R. S. F. GILLESPIE, Capt., R. E.,
Hon. Sec., Sailing Committee, R. B. Y. C.

On or about the 5th November and until further notice a white buoy surmounted with a red and white square flag will be placed for yacht racing purposes, three cables east of the line of the North and South Karanja buoys and about midway between them.

MYSORE DUSSERA SPORTS.

Final of the Polo Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 26.

The Mysore Dussera Sports which have been in progress since Monday were brought to a conclusion yesterday evening with the final in the Dussera Polo Tournament, the contending teams being the Maharaja's team and Commandant Lingaraj Urs' team. The game consisted of four chukkers, and resulted in a victory, after a pretty struggle, for the Maharaja's combination by 5 goals to love.

The Maharaja scored two and Mr. Heale 3 goals.

The teams were Durbar Duffadar Gopal Rao, Mr. Heale, H. H. the Maharaja Sirdar Gopolraj. The Urs B. Team Mr. Krishna Urs, Mr. Subramanyaraj Urs, Mr. Lakshmi Kantharaj Urs, Commandant Lingaraj Urs. The umpires were the Yuvaraj and Mr. Bhavni Singh. Mrs. Heale presented the cup to the winning team and smaller cups to the individuals members.

After the polo there was a combined display of troops all arms representing a mimic battle of Ahtbara which was excellently gone through.

MYSORE DUSSERA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 27.

The Mysore Gymkhana Races organised by Colonel Desaraj Urs as the concluding feature of Dussera Military Sports, were held yesterday afternoon at Mysore and drew a crowded attendance, H. H. the Maharaja, the Yuvaraj and several ladies and gentlemen being also present. The card provided six races of excellent fields, the racing being on the whole good, but no times were taken. There was one bookmaker present and some good business was done. Details:—

OCTOBER STAKES.—For ponies that have not won a race of any description at Gymkhana or other meetings:—Half a mile.

Col. Desaraj Urs' Wild Knight 11st. 2lbs. ...Barret 1
Mr. Bhunni Singh's May 11st. 2lbs. .....Owner 2
The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Lonely 10st. 10lbs. Yousuff 3

Betting.—4 to 1 on Wild Knight, 3 to 1 against May and Lonely.—Won by 5 lengths. There were four other starters.

POLO STAKES.—3 furlongs.

Mr. Bhunni Singh's Koree 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
The Yuvaraja of Mysore's Restless 11st. 7lbs. Barrett 2
Maharaja's Calpe 11st. 7st.....Venkoba Nao 3

Five others ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 on Restless, 6 to 1 against Calpe and Koree. Won easily by a length.

POLO SCURRY.—3 furlongs.

Mr. Bhunni Singh's Ruby, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
The Urau Gymkhana Club's Venture, 11st. 7lbs. Krishna Urs 2
Mr. R. J. W. Heale's Bandit, 11st. 7lbs. Venkoba Rao. 3

Five others started.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Ruby, Venture, Bandit and Dildar, 3 to 1 on Ali Shah. Won by ½ length.

THE CHAMUNDI PURSE.—For bona fide hacks hunters.—6 furlongs.

The Maharaja's Kampel 11st. 7lbs.....Native 1
The Yuvraja of Mysore's Kaiser 11st. 8lbs. Mr. Hale 2
Mr. Heale's Little Mary 11st.....Yousuff 3

Four others ran.

Betting.—Evens Kaiser and Kampel, 3 to 1 against Little Mary and 4 to 1 on Kushraj. Won easily by three lengths.

THE CHARGER STAKES.—For chargers of officers in Mysore Service. Catchweights over 11 stone. One mile.

Mr. Lingaraj Urs' Robin.....Owner 1
Jemadar Fyz Mahomed Khan's Khushro ...Owner 2
Jemadar Linggoi Mahotaja Rukhmani.....Owner 3

Eleven others started.

Betting.—2 to 1 against the field. Won in a canter.

THE DUSSERA PLATE.—For Arabs—Half mile.

Mr. Chemappaji Urs' King 9st 7lbs .....Barrett 1
Mr. Gopalraj Urs' Tutor 9st 12lbs .....Owner 2
Mr. R J W Heale's Secunder 10st 5lbs Dasratt Rao 3

Six others started.

Betting.—4 to 1 on King, 3 to 1 against Tutor and Secunder. Won easily by 5 lengths.

The Maharaja gave away the prizes for the Dussera Sports and then witnessed a grand military torchlight tattoo executed by the Mysore Troops, this ending the Dussera festivities.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

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JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Dietetic Institution, London.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	B

THE DECADENCE OF GOLF.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has often shown himself to be an acute observer of his times. But in the opinion of many devotees of golf he never made a better use of his observation than in the remarks which he made the other day at Montrose with reference to the "royal and ancient" game. In contrasting its former obscurity and present popularity, he asked his audience if they did not think that in the course of the change it had become somewhat vulgarised.

It is a true saying, and that fact has been strongly impressed upon the writer's mind in the course of a recent visit to St. Andrews. The picture postcards of the old city allude to it with a grim suggestiveness as the "Mecca of golf." Mecca was a place where they buried people, and the question occurs whether, if things go on as at present, the burial of golf may not take place in the old cathedral city of the East Neuk.

It is only fair to say that the authorities of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club did their best for a long time to fight against the new influences. Even now they retain the power of legislation, and it is ably exercised by an experienced and sensible Committee on the Rules. The modern spirit has done much. In the old days the rules, which had to be applied all over the world, contained one in particular laying down what was to be done when a ball was driven into the "station-master's garden," a purely local hazard. That has been excised, and a commendable attempt has been made to broaden the rules, and to express them in decent English. But the privilege alluded to was strictly maintained. Mr. Horace Hutchinson's motions for the appointment of an American representative on the Rules Committee, which was to have been discussed at the recent autumn meeting of the club, was an example of the reforming tendencies which are abroad, but it was cleverly evaded. An American player of note and experience, but himself a constant visitor to this country and a member of the club, was co-opted as a member of the committee, and on this concession being announced Mr. Hutchinson withdrew his motion. The course taken was wise. There are few anomalies left in the world, and if it is desired to retain those that exist concessions of principle are dangerous. On the whole the rules are interpreted, and occasionally amended, now as well as can reasonably be expected.

But it is not so much the rules as the practice of the game that is changing. Still, in St. Andrews you can hear the protests of the old school against the innovations made by what Mr. Andrew Lang used to describe as the "monstrous rabble of Englishry." First and foremost, of course, is the practice of pot-hunting. To this day St. Andrews has no monthly medals, and only two handicap competitions. Even these represent a great change, for the St. Andrews ideal was match-play alone, and scoring was thought to be sufficiently provided for at the spring and autumn meetings, when the competitions (apart from the sweepstakes) are on a purely scratch basis.

Looked at socially, however, the English have had their way at St. Andrews. One of the oldest and best-known "residenters" complained to the writer that the place has been entirely changed within the last twenty-five years. The well-known old Scotch families, who used to keep open house during the meetings, are no longer to be found. Their male representatives come, but only for a day or two. In their place is a would-be smart, stockbroking London crowd, with constant motor-car expeditions and bridge parties. The Sabbath is not sacred to them, nor golf itself. Positively, they may be seen playing "diabolo" in front of Rusack's Hotel on the sacred links themselves! Many of them play bridge from morning to night with intervals for mills and visits to the links. And, tell it not in Gath! the Scots are catching the infection. To play at all now in the summer months the names of would-be golfers are balloted for every evening, the lists being put up in the post-office and the big hotels, as well as the Club. Many can draw no number. They must start before nine in the morning or after four in the afternoon, or betake themselves to the "New" Course, for which there is a charge of a shilling, or to the Jubilee Course, where there is no charge; but the golf is inferior. Correspondingly the game has become much more expensive. The charge for caddies is eighteenpence a round, or two shillings in Medal Week, and a "pourboire" is expected. Clubs which used to cost half a crown, or three-and-six at most, are now seven and sixpence, and it is impossible to purchase a decent rubber ball under two shillings. What with breakages and club subscriptions, the expense is really becoming prohibitive to the poor man.

But this is not all. The general impression brought away from St. Andrews now is that of the links being crowded with young men. They all drive long balls, enormously long as compared with old times. More than that, they invariably play fourball matches, or alternatively with three balls. The old-fashioned foursome is falling into desuetude. Much time is thus consumed. But what one is inclined to protest against even more strongly is the monstrous waste of time over the putting. Even Jamie Anderson was not "in it" with these moderns. The young man of to-day, who has a ten-foot putt to negotiate, first examines the ground from the situation of the ball. Then he proceeds to the hole and makes a similar examination from that point of view. Returning to the ball, he goes down upon his knees (sometimes on his stomach) and makes the most careful examination of all. Rising, he proceeds to sweep the ground with the back of his hand, and every derelict blade of grass or blob of earth has to be removed. And then, after another minute spent in "addressing" the ball, nine times out of ten the putt is missed! All this, which is really nothing but a species of golfing "side," adds enormously to the tediousness of the game and the congestion of the links.

These view of the part of the writer are not singular. He ventured to put them, with such animation as he was capable of, to his old friend the Nestor of Golf, whose name he does not mention only because everyone will know who is meant. The old man's intellect is still as bright as ever. Removing his pipe, he said tersely, "A'm wi' ye. A'm wi' ye. It's no the same thing ava.'"

C.

M. JOLIBOIS ON LONDON.

Impressions of the Paris Councillors' Visit.

M. Jolibois, the popular member of the Paris Municipal Council, who has just been with that body on a visit to London, has put his impressions of the trip in an interesting statement given to the "Daily Mail." "Let me begin by stating," M. Jolibois says, "that I am very glad to be back again in my good City of Paris. Nor do I mean any offence to London by saying this. You Englishmen received us in such a marvellous fashion that we want a rest after going through such a course, and I candidly confess that I am a little fatigued. In any case the reception I met with enabled me to judge of the immense reserve of cordiality that Englishmen possess.

And now let me tell you some of the things that struck me in your big City. First of all, the astonishing ease and rapidity with which London appears to have transformed the service of her public vehicles during the last few years. Everywhere swift moving tramcars, which I am told run all night, though I never stayed up to see them. Everywhere smart little motor omnibuses in place of the old horse omnibuses which I remember so well. The great change in the London buildings, too, struck me as remarkable. London may not be a gay city, but she is undoubtedly becoming a city of splendour. Perhaps I do not know London sufficiently well, but I must tell you of one thing that surprised me, and that was the immense distance away from the centre of the town that we seemed to drive to lay the foundation stone of the French Exhibition. I cannot conceive how Londoners will ever consent to go out such a long way, but I suppose there are tubes and other means of communication.

"Let me add, in conclusion, that had I been born a Londoner, I do not know which position I should most aspire to, whether to be Lord Mayor, or chairman of the London County Council. I think I should like to be both just to see how it feels. Both these offices appeal to me. I like the democratic simplicity of the one, and the traditional glory and gorgeous trappings of the other. It is a fine thing to keep up old traditions, and it seems to me that these two great bodies, the City Corporation, and the County Council, are both representative of the English race. The one fitly recalls the civic privileges and the grandeur of the past, and the other is emblematical of the energetic and go-ahead English business race.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vauxhall, 2,343 tons, Captain P. W. Brodhering, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Anythia, 694 tons Captain R. J. Curtis, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 3,420 tons, Captain D. Dall, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A. M. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dondolo, 3,197 tons, Captain Gia-Capello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,263 tons, Captain J. Leary, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Riojun Maru, 2,979 tons, Captain T. Irisawa, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Quilos, 4,942 tons, Captain Janderson, arrived in harbour yesterday frow Middlesborough with a general cargo and explosives.

THE steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H. F. Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, captain S. S O'Sullivan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,493 tons, Captain A. Mockler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, via coast ports with a general cargo and 44 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of York, 1,935 tons, Captain G. Whish, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo, 130 cases opium, 180 horses and 4 cabin and 81 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut General and Mrs. Smith Dorrien and 2 children, Captain Scott, Col. and Mrs. Willis Sadoolsing and friend, Miss Stubbs, Miss Mullins, Mr. E. O. Brownlow, Rev. and Mrs. Oligsil and child, Miss Mullen, Mr. P. J. Augaris, Mr. Goddie and 220 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme ..... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall ..... I G T S
Three Torpedo Boats	..... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator	..... Survey St

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr S D Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt G S Hickley ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr T A Lole Birdy ..... R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith ..... R I Marine
Piassy	Capt Notley ..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 26.

Allanton	2775 Motyer	W & A G & Co
Alovi	2324 Hill	B & P S N Co
Baroda Castle	2724 Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Bodluvell	2269 Scurr	B Wallace & Co
Capri	2781 Betsito	F & R S N Co
Dunbar	2410 Lee	W & A G & Co
Ismaila	3581 Ross	M M & Co
Kyleakni	1976 Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Koh	510 Cole	M M & Co
Kashra	501 Chappell	M M & Co
Lawada	2124 Lane	M M & Co
Nubhia	1914 Davidson	M M & Co
Nairung	2862 Thomson	I M & Co
Onda	3409 Garland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2949 Palmer	P & O Co
Rydal Hall	2139 Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	H Ahmed Hassum
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	H Ahmed Hassum
Shah Nasir	2755 Grant	Shah N N Co
Strathdel	2846 White	K Nixon & Co
Upada	3382 Stewart	M M & Co
Vellore	3186 Pathe	T Morrison & Co
Wilana	2553 Robertson	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	13-11	P & O Co
B	Shah Allum	1917	Davison	Jeddah	1-11	H Ahmed Hassum
K	Alepgo	2326	Webster	Hull via Kchi	4-11	F M & Co
L	Ipswich	613	Pilling	Jeddah	11	N F Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2923	Baldoin	Jeddah	28-10	The Shah S N Co
O	Islami	1601	Newly	R S Ports	29-10	B & P S N Co
P	Schwarzenfels	2690	Franzius	H'burg	31-10	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	5091	Thomson	L'pool	5-11	W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	2416	McMillen	Antwerp	9-11	W & A G & Co
5	Fazilka	2698	Wilson	Rangoon	24-10	M M & Co
6	Malta	2899	Peters	Shanghai	29-10	P & O Co
7	Hoseinee	993	Jenkins			B & P S N Co
8	Koerber	3240	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10&11	City of York	4935	Wish	K'chi	27-10	K N & Co
12	Macedonia	3245	Bennie	London	2-11	P & O Co
16	Silverdale	2446	Rutter	New Port	9-11	W & A G & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	26-10	M M & Co

Off Side O

Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Mashtari	1173	Gore	P Gulf	29-10	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta, Sept 29
	Alavi s	Hill	Mauritius, Oct 12
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 24
27	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, Oct 19
	Takasaki Maru s	Mockler	Yokohama, Sept 16
	Quilos s	Anderson	Middlesbro, Sept 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
26	Sofala s	Shepherd	Rangoon, &c
	Firozi s	Watzen	Jeddah, &c
	Falls of Monesa	Hawe	Philadelphia
	Wildenfels s	Reising	Hamburg, &c
	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Anythia s	Curtis	Singapore
	Chu Murray s	Dall	Chittagong
	Dandolo s	Capello	Calcutta, &c
	Riojun Maru s	Irisawa	Kobe
28	Muttra s	O'Sullivan	Rangoon, &c
	Vauxhall s	Brodhering	Colombo
	Walton Hall s	Leary	Karachi
	City of York s	Whish	Liverpool, &c
	Gerd s	Andresen	Bangkok

The steamer Nairung, began to load on Saturday for Calcutta &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—506 bales cotton waste, S Ramjee; 24 cwt condiment, H Muncherjee and Sons; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 15 cwt iron, N S Bharucha; 68 bales wool, C Nanjee; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 154 cwts cottonseed, N Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—11 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Macedonia s—3,800 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

John Hardie s—3,000 cwt linseed, 1000 cwt poppyseed 2,000 cwt castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,013 cwt rapeseed, Worman and Co; 450 cwt borns G Mahomed; 140 cwt gum, J Nurbheram; 958 cwt poppyseed Worman and Co; 165 bales cotton fly, N Peerbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—1,095 cwt salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—20 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, N Futeyally and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 45 bales twist, G Latham and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, and 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—410 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—34 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,935 cwts gungellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 36 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—33 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 24 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 7 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Riojun Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Riojun Maru s—52 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co., Ltd.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 27.

The cold weather is fairly established here. The thermometer a foot above the ground fell to forty-six degrees last night. All hopes of rain have gone.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 26th October was 29·916. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear. The temperature and humidity differ but slightly from normal.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's maximum temperatur ewas 5° cooler than usual at Agra and last night's minimum 7° to 8° at Allahabad and Cawnpore. Humidity is less than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and northerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Last night's minimum was 5° to 10° below normal in Sind and at Jaipur and the saturation in the atmosphere was moderately in excess of normal at Jacobabad and less than usual in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are variable in direction being easterly or north-easterly at Indore, Deesa and Ahmedabad, south-easterly at Rajkot and north-westerly at Neemuch, Surat and Dwarka. Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum was 3° to 5° higher than usual at Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat at Bhavnagar Para and the minimum 5° to 8° higher at Indore and Surat and 4° cooler at Bhuj and Rajkot. The sky is clear and the air is much drier than usual throughout the district.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are southerly at Jubbulpore and easterly or south-easterly at Sangor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur. Wind direction was calm at Akola. Yesterday's maximum temperature was from 3° to 7° in excess of normal throughout the district and the last night's minimum was as much as 5° to 13° higher at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti. The air contains nearly the usual amount of moisture at Nagpur and Raipur but elsewhere it is considerably drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. The direction of air movement is northerly at Karwar while calms and easterly winds prevail generally in other places. The sky is almost free from clouds. Weather during the day time was 3° to 4° warmer than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar and last night's minimum 4° cooler at Mormugao. The air is slightly damper than usual at Ratnagiri and a little drier elsewhere.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost clear. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 3° to 6° hotter than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum was 8° higher at Malegaon. The air is considerably drier than usual.

General Remarks.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Oct. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,600	1,000	30	2,630
Or per mile of Railway	16	10	..	26
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	19,453	8,190	369	28,012
Total for 13 weeks	21,053	9,190	399	30,642
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corsp date do.	..	..	..	..

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Oct. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated),	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	12,000	....	18,000
Or per miles of Railway	43	85	....	128
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	81,521	2,84,554	1,534	3,30 609
Total for 15 weeks	90,501	2,76,554	1,534	3,68,589
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,458	22,487	91	29,036
Per mile of Ry. do.	46	159	1	206
Total to corsp date do.	84,475	2,35,073	2,33,073	3,22,227

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 11,068
Increase to date..... „ 46,362

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Oct. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,60,000	2,60,000	8,000	4,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	146	5	242
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	25,43,957	37,20,677	92,475	63,57,109
Total for 15 weeks	27,03,957	39,80,677	1,00,475	67,85,109
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,66,124	2,73,541	6,015	4,47,680
Per mile of Ry. do.	94	156	3	253
Total to corsp date do.	26,72,563	34,56,022	1,00,640	62,29,225

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 19,680
Increase to date..... „ 5,55,884

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FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Doroth Novill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

A CLERGYMAN.

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Depression, Nervous Headache—

Most people have desired to know beforehand *for certain* what will be the result of an undertaking. Imagine the saving in time and money if we could foresee what would happen! How readers may actually realise the wish is divulged by a clergyman, who writes to us and makes it clear that anyone can confidently *foretell accurately and without a shadow of doubt*, the beneficial results which follow a course of Phosferine. The Rev. John W. Clayton says that when his nervous energy was at a very low ebb, and he had lost interest in everything owing to nervous debility and influenza, Phosferine enabled him to recover his vitality immediately. The mere fact of a popular clergyman expressing such complete confidence in the curative properties of the famous tonic is a convincing proof that Phosferine may be absolutely relied upon to remedy and prevent those nervous disorders for which it is a specific. The Reverend gentleman's opinion is strongly supported by a host of doctors and nurses who warmly urge the use of Phosferine, which, in addition, has the distinction of being supplied to nearly every royal family in Europe—a fact that is in itself a guarantee of exceptional efficacy.

Stopped and done with at once.

The Rev. John W. Clayton, 20, Alexandra Terrace, Haslingden, Lancs., writes:—"I have been for a long time a user of your Phosferine, and even this winter was saved from an attack of nervous debility by its use. I have for many years been subject to Influenza in the early spring and have found the attacks moderated and a great deal of depression and nervous after effects kept away by using Phosferine. This last winter I have had a specially hard time and my nervous energy got at a very low ebb. I lost interest in everything, and when I found I could go on no longer I began with the Phosferine and was struck with the rapid way in which I recovered. I find it a very useful pick-me-up tonic and we keep it constantly in the house My wife has also used it for a peculiar nervous headache which she occasionally has. The headache ceases at once and in a short time disappears. This much I can say of your remedy without saying a single word that even approaches exaggeration."—July 24, 1904

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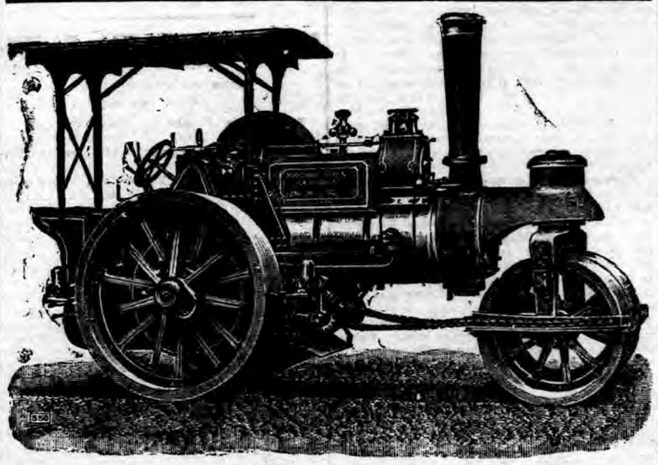

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Digestion, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and pooriness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness disturbed sleep, nervousness, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitters and shortens life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, exercise across the joints, Sandy or pink Deposits, Dropsy, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. 6d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for irritations of the skin, wind rashes, chappings, redness and roughness, for lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor sports, for sanative antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

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It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THERE is a widespread belief in many parts of the world that bee stings act both as a preventive and a cure for rheumatism. This belief appears to be founded on a number of well-authenticated facts, and in a letter to "Nature," Mr. E. W. A. Walker states that he has recently collected some definite evidence in its favour. Such cases as the following, for example, seem to be conclusive. Mr. J. G. Angus, presiding some time ago at an exhibition of honey at Newcastle, related his own experience. Six or seven years previously he had suffered from chronic rheumatism. One day he was severely stung by bees, and after this all evidence of the rheumatism disappeared. Since then he had systematically taken eight or ten stings a year!

DR. TERC, OF VIENNA.

The first advocate of bee stings as a cure for rheumatism seems to have been Dr. Terc, a well known medical man in Vienna. His discovery that rheumatic patients do not suffer nearly so much from bee stings as other people was published many years ago. He found that in the former it required several stings to produce the swelling caused by one in the latter. In some cases the rheumatic patient hardly felt the sting at all. If he allowed himself to be stung repeatedly, he became immune, and felt no pain at all. A course of stinging cures the rheumatism. But Dr. Terc proposed a less heroic course of treatment. He extracted the venom from the stings, and used it for injecting into the veins of the patients. It is claimed that many cures have been effected in this way.

FORMIC ACID THE THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

When a bee stings it injects into the puncture a minute quantity of formic acid. It is this which causes the pain and swelling, and which must be the therapeutic agent. And if this is so, then the rheumatic patient need not undergo the somewhat harsh treatment of being stung. Nor need he rely, as did Dr. Terc's treatment, on the venom extracted from bee stings. Formic acid can be made in the laboratory and the artificial product used for injection. And formic acid, it may be noted, occurs somewhat frequently in nature. Besides its existence in ants, from which it receives its name (formica, an ant), it probably occurs in the stings of all acullate insects. It is found also in the stinging hairs of nettles.

ANT BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM.

But if the formic acid in the bee's sting is the curative agent, it might be suggested that ants would be equally useful. And as a matter of fact ant baths are in some countries a recognised part of the treatment for rheumatism. A sack is filled with ants and their so-called eggs and this is soaked in the hot water of the bath. The effect on the patient's skin is intense imitation, but the rheumatic pains are said to disappear. And ameisencrantwein or ant brandy, is a recognised remedy in Germany. A bottle containing brandy is placed in an anthill, and when a sufficient number of ants have crawled in it is corked up. Is it a recognition of the therapeutic value of ant acid which has led certain African tribes, as, for example, the Doko dwarfs described by Captain Harris to include ants in their dietary?

SURGICAL USE OF ANTS.

In connection with this medicinal use of ants a more remarkable case of their use in surgery may be mentioned. It is given on the authority of a paper in the "Journal" of the Linnean Society by Mr. E. M. Middleton. In Asia Minnor they are used as surgical stitches in sewing up wounds. The species of ant used is remarkable for its long and strong mandibles. So when the edges of the wound have been brought together the ant is held towards it in a pair of forceps. Its extended mandible being brought into the right position, it promptly bites through the flesh on both sides. Its head is then cut off, the mandibles remaining as a surgical stitch. As many as from fifteen to twenty ants may thus be used for a single wound. They are allowed to remain in for three or four days, and are said to be more easily withdrawn than the usual stitches of wire.

FORMIC ACID AND RHEUMATIC PERSONS.

These facts may have an important bearing, as Mr. Walker points out, on the connection which he believes to exist between rheumatic fever and an abnormal production of formic acid in the human body. If such an excess of formic acid be regarded as the cause of the rheumatism then the supposed curative value of bee stings is utterly inexplicable. But if such acid be a toxin produced during the course of the disease, it may be that it is the curative agent in a normal case of rheumatic fever. In this case the curative value of bee stings would be explained.

IMPORTANT ASPHALT MINES IN SYRIA.

The work of developing certain important deposits of asphalt discovered in Syria a few years ago is now being actively proceeded with. The mine lies near the village of Kferia, and some 30 miles north of the little sea-port of Latakia. This latter was used as a port by the Romans, and contains important remains of their work. It is best known, however, in connection with the famous Latakia tobacco exported from it. The asphalt deposit forms part of a hill 900 feet high, known as Kebal Kferia. It occupies a length of 41,300 feet, and the thinkness of the seams amounts to 4,200 feet. Lying in a compact mass the deposit is estimated to contain from 150 to 200 million tons. It is of good quality, and will probably improve with depth. Negotiations are in progress for the construction of a railway from the mine to Latakia, and for harbour works at the latter. As far as possible the old Roman harbour and quays will be used.

MAKING ALUMINIUM.

As indicating the increasing extent of the use of aluminium, the extensive water-power works now being erected at Kinlocheven may be mentioned. The work is being carried out by a company which already manufactures aluminium at the Falls of Foyers. To supply the water-power necessary a great reservoir is being made. When complete it will probably be the reservoir of largest capacity in Europe. The site is 1,000 feet above sea-level, and the reservoir will collect the rainfall over an area of 55 square miles. It will obliterate three small lakes or lochans, and will hold 20,000 million gallons of water. From the reservoir the water will be led to the power house, where it will have a fall of over 900 feet. It will there drive the turbines by which electricity will be developed to heat the furnaces. An electric railway will run from the factory to the end of Loch Leven, where a pier is being built for the shipment of aluminium. It is estimated that the work will occupy the most part of two years, but it is hoped that the work may be far enough advanced next spring to permit the starting of one or more furnaces.

A REMARKABLE COMMERCIAL PRODUCT.

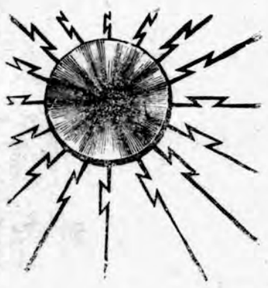
An Australian employment—at present in a small way, but capable of great expansion—is that of collecting snake venom for sale. The demand for this curious product is (says "Chambers's Journal") growing rapidly. It is found useful in medicine and has a valued place in several departments of the mechanical arts and sciences. There is a constant call for it among naturalists and experimenters generally; and when it is known that it can be bought in the open market additional uses for it will certainly be discovered. The value placed upon some small quantities lately exported from New South Wales was so high that during the last warm season, when snakes were numerous a boom in the collecting business set in and the industry the promised to swell to considerable proportions. Valuing the venom by weight, we find that it fetches more per ounce than any of the precious metals. The market price at present is from 20s. to 25s. a grain, or something coming up to £6,000 per pound troy; that is the rate quoted on the Sydney side. But even these huge figures fail to bring to the market a quantity to meet the demand in more than a partial way.

DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF COLLECTION.

The difficulties and dangers connected with the collection of the venom largely account for this. The inadequacy of the appliances used in capturing the snakes prevents many from undertaking the work; other causes also contribute to deter persons from adopting the employment and following it in a systematic manner. The venom-bearing snakes near the large centres are mainly found in swamps and morasses, and have to be sought for in early morning or at twilight, when a slight inadvertence might have sad results. The snake whose venom is wanted for the market must be captured alive. Almost any one acquainted with the bush can kill a snake but capturing it alive is quite a different matter—that needs nerve, dexterity, and certainty of touch. Snakes, as a rule try to get away from the person, who attacks them; but exceptions have to be taken into account. At the nesting season a snake may develop unusual courage, and even advance upon the person attacking. Even, however, with snakes retreating, the capturing net must be swift, neat, and perfect. It seems easy to an amateur, but it is because the capturer has begun with a expert nerve and has practised his art till his hand moves as rapidly and noiselessly as his eye. Some men depend on their fingers alone with many kinds of snakes; others use a catton to hold the head down till the fingers obtain the requisite grip on the back of the head. The fingers must grip tightly and hold firmly till the reptile is deposited in a bag or box. If it were struck with a stick, or held down with a forked stick, as is the usual process when a snake is captured for show purposes, it would empty its venom-sac in the fight, and perhaps break its poison fangs, thus seriously reducing or destroying its market value as a venom-producer. It is, therefore, necessary to capture it in its natural state, and preserve it in that state till it goes into the hands of the operator.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Frederick Charles Iremonger, Punjab Police, son of the late Edwin E. Iremonger, C. S., Straits Settlements, and Theodora, second daughter of the Very Reverend J. M. Danson, Dean of Aberdeen and Orkney.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.



HOME TREATMENT.

It will never pay you to postpone proper treatment by trying medicines which at first sight may seem cheaper, but in the long run will cost you much more than an Electric appliance and will not give you anything like the results of the Herculex.

Especially in cases of nervous debility, where negligence leads to most disastrous consequences nothing has proved more effective than Galvanic Electricity, for the simple reason that it aids the system in a natural way, which cannot be said to the same extent of anodyne drugs.

BOMBAY,
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DEAR DR. A. T. SANDEN,—I have much pleasure to inform you of unique and unparalelled benefit derived from the use of your Herculex within five months.

I was suffering from nervous debility for the last six years. No medicine could create in me the lost vigor of youth, although I spent thrice the amount of the Herculex. It is beyond my conception to think of the wonderful and wholesome effects of your Herculex, had I but been strict to your sound advice. I must thank you most sincerely for the attention you pay to your patients and sincerely recommend your Herculex to the tired and suffering.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. U.

Original will be shown to callers at my office.

If you are ailing do not waste your money any longer but send me at once your name and address, and I will mail to you free of charge my books on Electrical Treatment which deal in a simple manner with nervous debility and weakness in man.

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The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

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Blocks for hain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hydraulic Tools, &c.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
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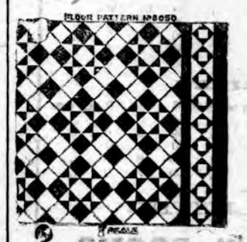

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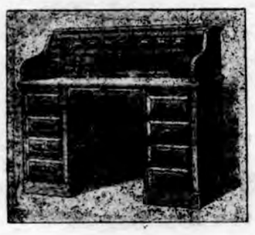

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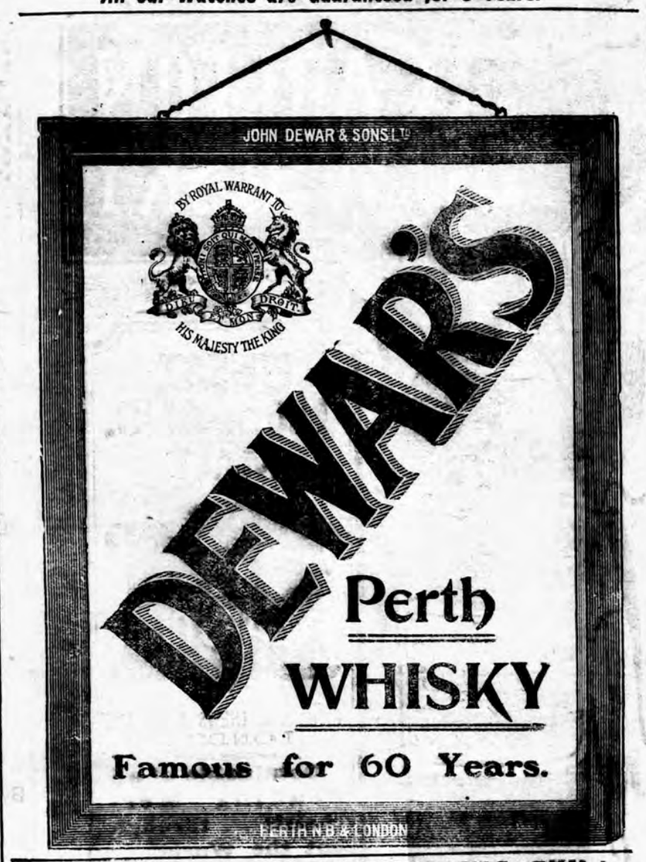

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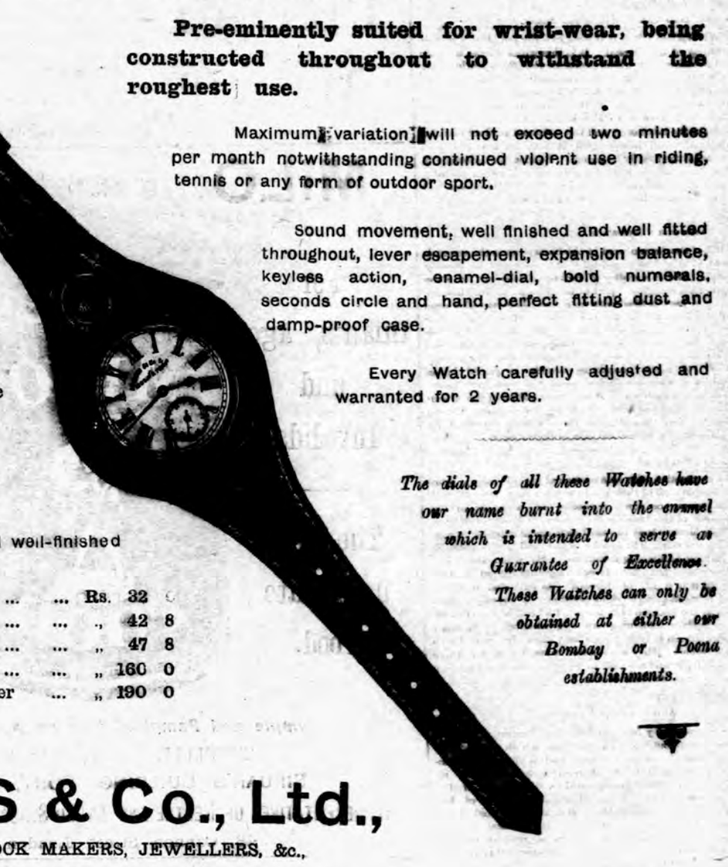

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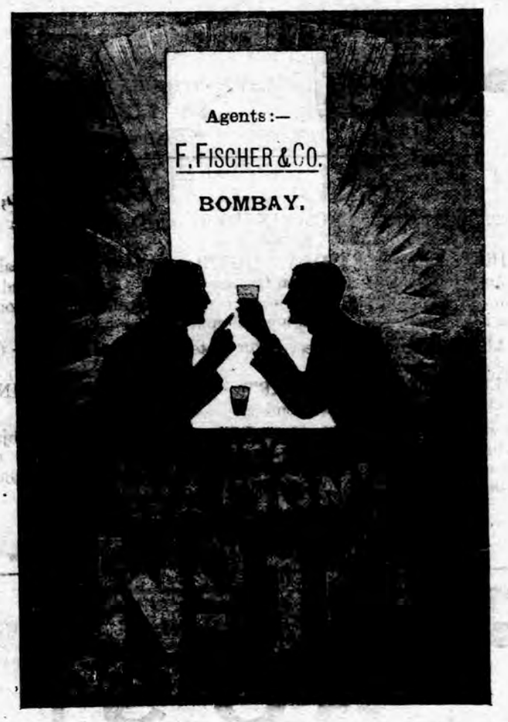

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